TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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POLLS OPENED UNDER GUARD IN OKLAHOMA

Governor Walton's Efforts to Stop Special Election Fail; Armed Deputies Called on Job.

Armed deputies guarded the polls in Oklahoma on Oct. 2 during the special state election. Their duty was to quell rioting and to prevent any effort to stop voting. State election board had given instructions to jail every person attempting to interfere with the election and no disturbances marked the opening of the polls.

The way was cleared for the election last week when the Oklahoma supreme court reversed the action of the county district court in granting an injunction restraining the election board from proceeding with plans for a referendum.

The election, unequaled in the records of America, brought to a climax the bitter factional struggle which began when Governor J. C. Walton opened his war on the Ku Klux Klan.

Rumblings of intimidation and violence were heard as thousands of special deputies took their stations at precinct booths throughout the state.

Early indications were that in 72 counties, at least, the governor's strategic jockeying in the eleventh hour efforts to block the election, would have no effect. But five of the 77 counties comprising Oklahoma have signified that they will obey the governor's command to prevent the election, by force of arms if necessary, on grounds that it will be legal.

To Decide on Call.

The election is to decide whether the voters will vest in the state legislature authority to convene on its own call and investigate the official acts of the executive. Impeachable offenses have been charged.

Arrayed against the executive are rulings of the state supreme court, the attorney general's department, and the state election board. These hold, in effect, that once called, no man has the power to prevent an election.

W. C. McAlister, secretary of state election board, warned that any person who interferes with an election is subject to imprisonment and those who attempt to obstruct the election will be vigorously prosecuted.

"No man, not even the governor, can prevent an election," Secretary McAlister asserted.

Officials Are Threatened.

Despite the warning, however, George D. Key, chairman of the Oklahoma county election board, reported that numerous election officials had been threatened in anonymous telephone calls and messages.

In Oklahoma City, where 4,000 citizens with special commissions wait to aid election officers, a woman, in whose home the ballot box for a township is placed, was warned by an unsigned letter to "get that box out of your house by morning or something will happen." In no case, it was said, have the threats been noticed.

A clash narrowly was averted at Tecumseh when Sheriff Butler of Pottawatomi county, with 125 deputies, went to the courthouse to obtain the ballot boxes for delivery to election officials. He was met at the entrance by 60 armed men, said to have been acting under orders of the county attorney, who declared they had instructions to shoot to kill any one who attempted to touch the election supplies.

The sheriff went immediately before District Judge Hal Johnson at Chandler and obtained an injunction restraining any interference with the election. Authorities there reported that the election would be held.

Similar restraining orders were granted on the petition of citizens and election officials in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Ardmore, McAlester, Atoka, Bartlesville and Madill.

Numbers of special officers, directed by Governor Walton, appeared at different points in the state and attempted to gain control of election supplies, but with one exception, they dispersed peaceably when ordered away by the civil authorities.

The attitude of authorities in the five counties, where apparently there will be no voting, seems to be summed up in the following statement from one of the officials:

"I have two messages concerning the holding of an election in this county, one from Governor Walton, demanding that it not be held and one from the attorney general that it be held. I prefer to obey the orders of the governor in this case."

Governor Walton's final attempt to stop the election machinery was made in a call Oct. 1 for an election Dec. 6, to vote on the constitutional amendment authorizing the legislative call.

The executive reiterated his charge that the proceedings will be illegal and, in a public statement at the same time, said:

Wants Legal Election.

"I admit I do not want to be governor if the people want to amend the constitution to enable the Ku Klux Klan members of the legislature to impeach me, thereby removing all legal restraint on lawlessness and the klan."

He added, however, that he is willing to submit the question to a "fair and legal election."

Shortly before he had issued a statement denying that he intended using the military to prevent the election.

Legislative opponents of the governor in the movement for his impeachment followed the new election call with a statement appealing to the people not to be swayed by "threats or eleventh hour propaganda."

In addition to the initiative proposal for convening the legislature, five other constitutional amendments, including a soldiers' bonus, are to be voted upon.

Governor Walton originally called the election Aug. 13, before the petition for the legislative referendum had been filed.

U. S. TRIES LAW'S ARM IN EFFORT TO REDUCE STEEL FREIGHT RATE

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

Two great agencies of the government are now at work on ways and means to relieve farm depression. Both efforts go straight to the issue which the rural West considers the main cause of its woe—excessive freight rates. While the interstate commerce commission is grappling with rates on what the farmer sells, the federal trade commission is tackling the question of rates on what he buys.

The federal trade commission is attempting to destroy the practice known as "Pittsburgh-plus." This is the system arbitrarily enforced by the steel industry, whereby steel manufactured outside of Pittsburgh is sold at the "Pittsburgh base" price, plus the cost of fictitious freight from Pittsburgh to destination.

It has been estimated that "Pittsburgh-plus" imposes a tax of $50,000,000 a year on the farmers of the United States. While it applies only to freight on steel, it hits the farmer on a host of commodities into which steel enters. His chief necessity, agricultural implements, is excessively costly because of "Pittsburgh-plus."

Hits Barbed Wire User.

Barbed-wire and wire nails are high priced on the same account. A man in Pittsburgh pays $3 a keg for nails, but a man in Pueblo, buying from the local plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., pays $4.27 a keg. The difference of $1.27 between the two prices is the "imaginary freight" on the nails from Pittsburgh to Pueblo, exacted by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. under "Pittsburgh-plus." When the Pueblo plant sells nails to a customer at Pueblo, where they are produced, it actually nets $1.25 a keg more than when it sells the same keg to a Kansas City customer, who is six or seven hundred miles away, because the Pittsburgh freight rate to Kansas City is that much lower than the rate to Pueblo.

Farms Use Ton Each.

James B. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, declares that 1,925,000 farms in 11 mid-western states utilize, on the average, one ton of steel annually each. The steel sold to these farmers from Chicago, where it is mostly produced, costs them about $7.60 a ton for "imaginary freight," because, though manufactured in the West, it is charged for on the "Pittsburgh-plus" basis. This works out for the 11 states mentioned by Mr. Howard at something like $29,000,000 in extra expense to their farming communities.

For the entire country, "Pittsburgh-plus" saddles upon the rural element a tax estimated to run easily to $50,000,000, and, counting other consumers of steel, probably extorts an aggregate toll of $75,000,000 to $100,000,000. Highway construction costs and the expense of erecting steel office buildings are heavily increased by "Pittsburgh-plus." The farmers are the hardest hit, but the practice reaches the pocket of every taxpayer and every tenant who occupies a rented office in a modern city building.

"Pittsburgh-plus" has been in vogue for nearly 20 years. It is practiced both by the United States Steel Corporation and by the independent companies. The steel interests defend the system on the ground of "supply and demand." They claim that Mid-West mills cannot produce enough steel to meet the need of the territory tributary to them. As these surplus needs must be met by Pittsburgh-made steel, it is contended that it is legitimate to charge for all steel the "Pittsburgh-base" price plus the freight from Pittsburgh to the point of consumption. Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, and Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co., the most powerful independent, in recent appearances before the federal trade commission stoutly defended "Pittsburgh-plus."

Prepares to End Plan.

Since January, 1922, the Federal trade commission has been assembling data designed to prove that "Pittsburgh-plus" can be destroyed under the Clayton Act, which prohibits discrimination, and under the Federal Trade Act, which forbids unfair competition. The latest hearings were held in Washington in July, when the steel interests submitted defensive evidence. In December the Federal trade commission's council will tender evidence in rebuttal. The Commission is expected eventually to issue an order abolishing "Pittsburgh-plus," but the steel industry is believed to be ready to fight to the last ditch and carry its appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

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77-YEAR-OLD MAN'S BEARD 17 FEET LONG

Hirsute Champ Says He Has Not Looked at Crop for Year; Still Growing.

The longest whiskers in America and perhaps in the world, have been discovered. It took all of 77 years for them to reach their record-breaking length, and they are still growing. Their owner finds it convenient to carry them tucked into a bag inside his waist coat.

Hans W. Langseth, Barney, N. D., is the man who claims the honor of possessing the champion set of whiskers.

Langseth admits frankly that he does not pay much attention to his whiskers any more. They have ceased to interest him as a phenomenon. At a convention at which he was a guest in Chicago recently, he said he had not looked at them for a year. At that time he found they were 17 feet long.

Langseth was born in Norway, the land of the Vikings, where the beard was the sign of the warrior and the leader of men.

Fleas Invade Homes; Board of Health Acts

Fleas—the very same kind of jumpers that make Rover sit on his left rib and scratch his right ear with the farthest-away paw—have invaded Logansport, Ind., homes in such numbers that the board of health took cognizance of the epidemic.

Instead of killing the fleas Logansport is killing dogs. All stray animals are being rounded up and disposed of.

Eighty homes have reported the annoyance.

Ex-Russian General Is Scissors Grinder

General N. Rydzewsky, once in the Russian czar's imperial guard, is grinding scissors and knives in Seattle for a living and is saving money at it. General Rydzewsky was a member of a commission that Admiral Kolchak set up in Vladivostok.

Service Continued as Building Moves

Running water, telephone and electric service were maintained and elevators operated as usual in Chicago recently while a seven-story building was moved at the rate of four feet an hour.

MARY GARDEN'S PILLS OF BLUE KEEP HER THIN

Opera Singer Insists She Has Found Genuine Anti-Fat Method.

Mary Garden, who arrived in New York recently on the Olympic, announced that she had discovered something which kept her slender without any trouble. It is a "small light blue pill," she didn't say whether it had any other qualities or characteristics.

"When I retire from singing," she said, "which is a hazardous life anyway, I shall make a fortune out of my pills, as all American women sooner or later want to reduce."

Miss Garden has been in Italy, where she was much impressed by Premier Mussolini.

"He is so much like Henry Ford," she said. "They are wonderful men. They see into the future."

Madame Nellie Melba, for many years the diva of the Metropolitan Opera Co., was also on the liner. She is on her way to Australia, where she will start an Australian opera company, to run for a season of 17 weeks. Madame Melba will sing in Canada, she said, before going west.

Still another star of the operatic stage on the Olympic was Titta Ruffo, baritone of the Metropolitan, who is going to California on tour before the opera season opens.

Hero of World War Executed in Russia

Recent arrivals from Moscow report execution there of General Slashtcheff, defender of the Crimea during the World war.

After the fall of czarism General Slashtcheff went to Jugoslavia and lived part of the time as one of Wrangel's officers. It was intimated from Moscow that his presence would be welcome in Soviet Russia.

Slashtcheff permitted himself to be persuaded. When he arrived in Moscow he was tried for treason to Soviet Russia, found guilty and executed.

Ford Asks Advice on Longfellow Site

Henry Ford will ask the people of New England to decide what the ultimate use of Wayside Inn, made famous by the poet Longfellow, shall be. "We are trying to find out from the people of New England what they want done with the old house," he said. "Some seem to feel that it should be maintained as an eating place, an inn, as at present, and others would like to have it fixed up as a historical museum."

LIVES ARE LOST AS TRAIN DROPS THROUGH BRIDGE

Collapse of Bridge Plunges Passenger Coaches Into Raging Flood Waters in Wyoming.

The loss of life Sept. 20 when Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train No. 30 went through a bridge over Cole creek, 14 miles east of Casper, Wyo., was estimated at approximately 40 persons.

The stream, ordinarily dry during the Summer, was swollen into a raging torrent by heavy rains and the roar of rushing water over the coaches could be heard three miles.

One passenger coach was swept 100 yards into the Platte river which, at that point, is more than a mile wide. No passengers in that coach were saved, because by the time rescuers could have given aid the coach had rolled over on its side and become completely submerged.

The train plunged into the creek, swollen to many times its normal depth because of cloudbursts and heavy rains, and passengers were engulfed in the raging torrent that poured through the channel, with little or no chance of escape.

A track walker had inspected the culvert over Cole creek less than an hour before the passenger train was due. He reported everything all right, although the stream was rising.

About 9:10 P. M. the Denver train swept around a curve and plunged into the stream. Apparently the locomotive got clear across the culvert before it gave way under the weight of the heavy train. Then the engine slipped back into the water, and both engineer and fireman were killed.

From 20 to 40 passengers were rescued from the top of a sleeper which was partially submerged.

Neither the Cheyenne nor Casper sleepers went into the stream. A rescue train from Casper arrived at the wreck at 11 P. M. and immediately it was decided that the best chance of rescue was by means of a rope strung from the east bank.

Rope Leads to Safety

A big cable rope obtained at the Big Muddy oil field was thrown over to the marooned passengers. With the headlight of the locomotive of the relief train playing on the scene, the slow process of rescue in this manner proceeded. Men, women and children went hand over hand from the sleeper to the east bank, a distance of more than 150 feet. Several times women lost one hand hold on the rope, only to regain their grip and save themselves from dropping into the sweeping waters.

After their perilous trip across the water several women fainted and had to be carried to waiting cars. A man carried a baby in his arms from the marooned car to the bank.

Screams for Help.

Several men and women managed to crawl from the coaches which plunged into the creek and, clinging to the top of the cars, screamed for help, said Henry Wyatt of Casper, who was a passenger in a sleeping car which plunged half way into the creek and remained standing on end.

"Nothing could be done to save them," Mr. Wyatt declared, "as the creek was a raging torrent.

"I had just started for the smoking compartment in the front end of the car when the wreck occurred.

"The train seemed to slacken its speed suddenly and then the car I was in went toppling over, the front part resting on the bed of the creek and the rear pointing up in the air.

"There was no scrambling or commotion, everybody just set to work opening their windows and getting out. A sleeping car porter passed me a rope with which he dragged me up to the bank and I counted six others besides myself who escaped.

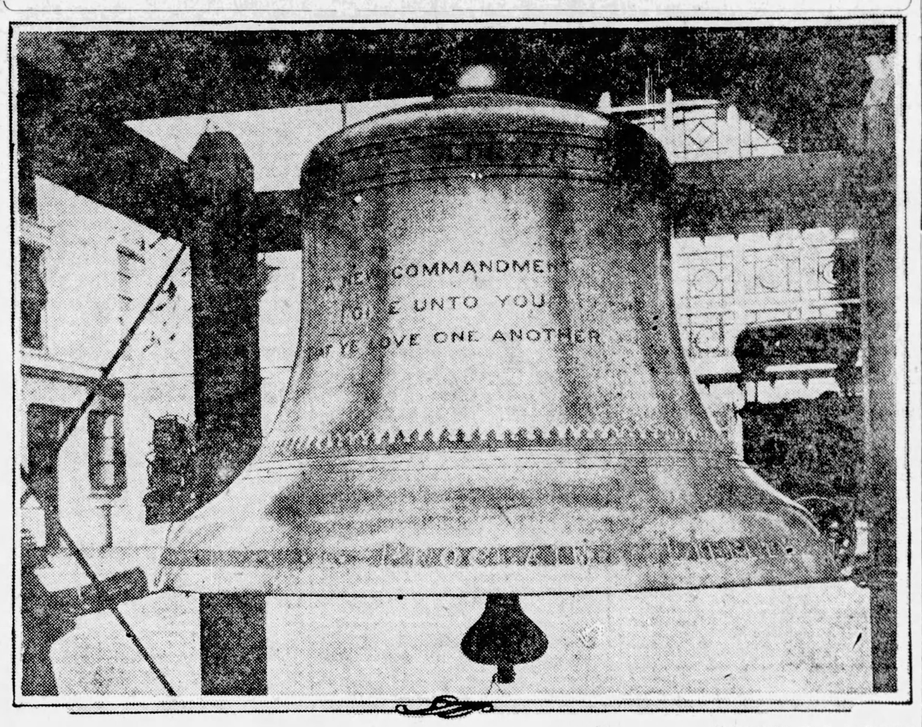
"There were at least seven men in the smoking compartment in the front and I am sure they lost their lives.

"It appeared a cloudburst had occurred recently, as the creek receded two feet before I started back for Casper.

"One of the cars in the creek, about 25 feet from the bank, appeared to be only half under water. Whether this was the chair car or the smoker I do not know."

GERMANY FIGHTS DISSOLUTION OF NATION BY CIVIL CONFLICT

Lost—Perfectly Good Bell



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NO trace can be found of the World's Fair Liberty bell, made in 1893 as a companion piece for "Old Liberty." Committee in charge of the 30th anniversary of the fair in Chicago wishes to locate it so that it can be rung at the celebration before the radio. The number of persons donating money and historical relics to be melted into the immense bell numbered 250,000.

COOLIDGE HEARS FARMERS' PLEA

Administration Chiefs to Proceed Cautiously in Relief Plans.

Various proposals for prompt relief of the country's wheat farmers were given earnest consideration last week by President Coolidge and his cabinet. Further study and information on the subject, however, was decided on before any definite action is taken by the government.

Secretary Wallace laid before the cabinet a report on the wheat situation at home and abroad, suggested a 25 per cent reduction on freight rates and the establishment by the government of an agricultural expert commission or corporation with broad powers.

It was also suggested that tariff rates on wheat be increased to 45 cents per bushel, but both proposals to lower freight rates and raise duties contained features which were said to have brought objections by administration officials.

Secretary Wallace in presenting a resume of the world wheat situation, declared the government had a definite responsibility, not only to wheat farmers, but to agriculturists in general, first, because the country cannot hope to have the general prosperity it desires until fair price relationships between agriculture, industry, commerce and labor are restored, and second, because the government itself is in part responsible for the difficulties under which the farmers are now working.

Secretary Wallace declared he had little faith in the efficiency of arbitrary price fixing. The buying and holding of a large part of the surplus wheat or any other crop might be of temporary benefit, he said, but unless production of that crop were controlled it would aggravate the situation.

Ships Bring $4,000,000

About $4,000,000 was paid by the Dollar Line of San Francisco for ships bought recently from the shipping board to be operated in the new round-the-world service. Chairman Farley said the price averaged $40 a ton, which was not abnormally low in view of the conditions attached to the sale.

False Gods

* * * * * *

Cause Dive to Death

The gods that Yokunosunko Inouye worshipped played him a cruel trick.

Inouye was chief accountant in New York for Mitsui and Co., an importing firm. For two years he has been in America working and saving so that he might return in affluence to the wife and two black-eyed children he left in Tokio.

Came the earthquake. For days no message came telling their fate, despite his frantic cablings. Then this:

"Wife and children lost."

Inouye, with the stoical calm of his race, walked to the window and jumped. Fifteen stories down, police picked up his battered, lifeless body in Broadway.

Twelve days later another message was received. It said: "First report erroneous. Family safe. Wife sends love."

It was marked "delayed."

$280,000 Violins Coming to America

A famous Stradivarius violin known as "the Better Strad" is going to America, says the London Daily Mail.

The instrument, together with 20 other old violins has been bought by the American expert, J. C. Freeman from H. C. Waddell, a Glasgow meat packer. The purchase price for the lot is understood to have been £56,000.

Mr. Freeman has been negotiating the purchase for several months but Mr. Waddell refused to part with the Stradivarius unless the remainder of his collection was included in the deal. The lot includes "Le Duc Guarnerius" Stradivarius, which was formerly the property of Patti's husband.

Uncle Joe Cannon's Kin Weds in London

The marriage of Miss Helen Lessaure, granddaughter of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, to Dorsey Richardson of Baltimore took place last week at St. Margaret's church, Westminister. Later a reception was held at the residence of Post Wheeler, counselor of the American embassy. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Wheeler.

U. S. MAY EXTEND AID TO VETERANS

President Coolidge O. K.'s Proposal to Open Hospital Doors Wide.

Ohio World war veterans, numbering 400,000 or more, are interested vitally in the proposal, indorsed by President Coolidge, for throwing open to sick or disabled ex-service men, regardless of the origin of their ailments, all hospitals under the control of the U. S. Veteran's bureau.

Hospital treatment is limited strictly to veterans whose illness or disability was incurred in the service of the United States and in the line of duty.

Under the new plan, proposed by Director Frank T. Hines of the Veteran's bureau, and approved by the President, every restriction will be removed except that the applicant for hospitalization was honorably discharged from the military service of the United States and is actually in need of treatment.

Many Vacant Places.

There are now 88 hospitals throughout the country with a total of 31,439 beds under the supervision of the Veteran's bureau, in which 9,100 beds, or nearly one-third, are vacant.

It is to utilize these vacant beds, maintained at a considerable cost to the government, while thousands of veterans are in need of treatment for illness or disability developed since their discharge, that the new policy has been adopted.

Not until congress has sanctioned it by special enactment, however, will the plan become effective. The President, it is believed, will recommend such action in his message to congress when it convenes next December that a large majority of the members of both branches will favor it is taken for granted.

Project May Grow.

As a total of more than 4,000,000 men were in the military service of the country during the World war, the magnitude to which the government's undertaking may develop ultimately is seen readily. Director Hines, however, anticipates no great rush for hospitalization when the restrictions are removed, as only a comparatively small proportion aside from those disabled in the service are now in need of it.

The only Ohio hospital supervised by the Veteran's bureau at which World war veterans are treated is that at Chillicothe, which has a limited capacity and comparatively few vacant beds. A number of ex-service men are being treated at the Soldiers' home hospital, near Dayton, but that institution is under the control of a board of Civil war veterans.

Delegate Who Voted for Lincoln Dies

Chauncey Ives Filley, who was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1864 and a presidential elector on the Grant ticket in 1868, died in St. Louis at the age of 92. He was a member of the Republican national committee from 1876 to 1892. He was born at Lansingburg, N. Y., and came to this city in 1850. He was mayor of St. Louis during the Civil war.

Reno Holds Record as Divorce Capital

Reno, famed as a divorce center, ran true to form in 1922, when there were 748 divorces, compared with 485 marriages, statistics compiled by state officers show.

For all Nevada there were 1,026 divorces in 1922, compared with 935 marriages. Figures for 1916, the only ones available for comparison, show 1,001 marriages and 648 divorces.

DEMONSTRATION OF SEPARATISTS ENDS IN RIOTING

Military Dictator Appointed to Check Revolt; Orders Given to Halt Ruhr Passive Resistance.

Fear of dissolution of the once mighty German empire has been expressed as the result of recent events there. Bavaria and Saxony are thought to be ready to secede. The government at Berlin moved to stop this threatened dissolution of the nation by appointing a military dictator. Inhabitants of the Ruhr district have been ordered to discontinue their passive resistance of the French occupying troops. Many were killed and injured when rioting broke out in Duesseldorf as the result of a great Separatist demonstration.

The revolutionary movement is strong in Bavaria which is the hotbed of monarchist and anti-Socialist feeling in the German state.

Fostered by outside influences the secessionists in the Rhineland are more active than ever.

Saxony is ready to join with Russia.

Unless the federal government in Berlin is able to check this movement within the next few weeks, Germany may break up into several small states. Berlin has the advantage of controlling the army and may be able to prevent a collapse. Its position, however, has been weakened by the unconditional surrender to France on the reparations issue.

Bavarian Rebellion Met.

Dr. Gessler, minister of defense in the Stresemann cabinet, has been appointed military dictator of Germany by President Ebert, to counteract the Bavarian revolutionary movement.

A presidential decree "for the restoration of public security" was issued in the name of President Ebert. The decree restricts several constitutional rights, including freedom of the press and the right of assembly, and authorizes domiciliary seizures and searches.

The minister of defense is vested with executive power which also extends to any military commanders who may be appointed by him and to the civil commissioners.

The appointment of Dr. Von Kahr, former Bavarian premier, as general commissioner for that state with full executive power to promulgate measures to protect Munich from any disturbances, is regarded as a local precautionary measure. The general commissioner has full authority to proclaim an "exceptional state," should conditions warrant such action.

An ordinance already has been issued curtailing freedom of speech, of the press and of public assembly.

Killings in Duesseldorf.

The great Separatist demonstration in Duesseldorf on Sept. 30 terminated in a veritable massacre. Ten persons are known to have been killed, and the wounded numbered in the hundreds.

The French occupation authorities hold the German security police responsible for the outbreak, saying that they started the shooting, in which the Communist groups later joined. The hospitals and police barracks were filled with wounded, and French military doctors are giving all possible assistance.

The French authorities sent out patrols to round up all the security police they could find in the streets and placed under arrest all those still held in reserve at headquarters.

The city awoke early teeming with excitement; thousands were abroad in spite of an appeal addressed to the population to remain indoors. But street cars, automobiles and other vehicles were absent from the streets and the hotels and stores had all lowered their iron and steel gratings. About 11 o'clock the first of the 25 trains bearing the manifestants to Duesseldorf arrived and was received by a company of Rhineland public militia which had just sworn allegiance to the green, white and red flag.

Soon after noon all the manifestants from points in the "Rhineland republic" had reached the city and a procession formed and marched behind innumerable green, white and red republican emblems to Hindenburgstrasse, a thoroughfare 200 feet wide by 1,000 feet long, adorned with heroic statues of William I, Bismarck and Von Moltke.

40,000 in Assemblage.

The procession filed past in impressive marching order to the number of about 15,000 Republicans, but, with the curiosity seekers added, the assembly probably totaled 40,000 when the open air meeting place was reached.

Standing directly under the statue

Continued on Page Two

Pastor, Wet in View, Quits Dry League

Prohibition was criticized in an interview by the Rev. G. Herbert Elkins, of Hartford, Conn., who has resigned as assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league. He is quoted by the Hartford Courant as saying that he has no confidence that America will stand permanently against light wines and beer; that because he is English he has been heretical enough to stand up in meetings of the league and say: "It will take more than your propaganda to convince me that there is no virtue in a bottle of Bass."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE isn't making speeches upon demand, or request. He told a committee the other day he was too busy trying to carry out the late President Harding's policies to do much talking for the public. That is a good sign. But he did make one speech before the Red Cross recently, commending the work done in Japan.

The New President has not told the public what he purposes doing about this and that. Evidently he will declare himself when he goes before congress with a message.

Mr. Coolidge makes a meaty speech when he does talk. In his address to the Red Cross there is a paragraph that reveals what may be expected from him in the matter of international affairs. It doesn't leave much doubt as to his attitude, when accepted as a plain statement from a man who cannot easily be misinterpreted.

EACH INDIVIDUAL and each nation owe their first duty to themselves," said the President. "Beyond that there is the obligation of the strong to serve the weak, but to administer such service in a way that will not destroy or degrade by making mendicants, but will restore by making character. It is the policy which helps in an emergency, but realizes that finally, each individual and each nation must work out its own destiny."

That is not the speech of a man who would leave the home country to work out its own destiny and go abroad to care for other nations. The American public, if it has not changed its views of the League of Nations, will welcome this declaration as sane and wholesome. This nation will be in a position to help others just so long as it follows the policy of first taking care of itself. "Beyond that there is the obligation of the strong to serve the weak." That is a good policy, good for individuals, as it is good for nations.

Germany taught the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Germany started out to practice that doctrine, but it didn't work.

AMERICANS will not be stampeded. "You can't fool all of the people all the time." They will not be rushed into an entanglement with the fighting, quarreling European nations.

Last Saturday ended the fourth assembly of the League of Nations. It had been in session a month, during which time Mussolini made faces at it, and seems to have gotten away with the impertinence. The league was in session during the period of the Greco-Italian crisis. The members of the assembly seemed to feel pretty good upon adjournment, to think the league had passed through the crisis. But the world knows how it got through. Responsibility was shifted.

There was nothing in the passing of that crisis that was creditable to the League of Nations, however warmly its members may congratulate themselves. The organization did nothing that made it more friends in this country. How many it lost is yet to be made known.

MEMBERS of the League of Nations still have hope that the United States will join. Such hope was voiced Saturday by Dr. Cosme De La Torriente of Cuba, president of the assembly, when he declared that American aid "was vastly important for the future of mankind." He was loudly applauded when he said he did not despair of eventual American adherence.

"I hope," said the Cuban, "that once an agreement is reached regarding the form and manner of their co-operation with our work, we shall be able to welcome the representatives of that great nation which gave birth to Washington, Lincoln, Wilson and Harding—that a people which represents so powerful a moral and material force in the world and which for that very reason cannot, although it has not ratified the covenant, refuse the league its valuable assistance."

President Torriente expressed confidence that the time would come when all the nations of the world would join the league.

JUST NOW this nation has a great deal to look after at home. It is not as happy as it would like to be. By the same token we are perhaps not as unhappy as some other nations.

Germany, as was suggested in these columns last week, has given up passive resistance. That is rather gratifying to France if not satisfying to all the German people. The new government is having its hands full in saving itself from the Reds on one hand and from the old monarchists on the other.

TRAVAIL is the price the human family pays for history-making. As the world moves forward there is bound to be suffering and sacrifice. There are no easy paths to progress. It has always been like that and always will be.

For every privilege Americans enjoy today somebody has had to pay the price. However lightly we may regard our freedom, it was dearly bought. This thought is worth remembering when men talk of destroying the Constitution and the lawless assume the right to do as they please. The kind of government we have is worth keeping. There is none as good and the man who would destroy it are [illegible]

EDUCATION WORK BEGINS NOV. 18

President Coolidge Says Hope of Nation Depends on Learning.

President Coolidge has issued a proclamation calling for observance of the week beginning Nov. 18 as National Education Week.

"Every American citizen," the President said, "is entitled to a liberal education. Without this, there is no guarantee for the permanence of free institutions, no hope of perpetuating self government. Despotism finds its chief support in ignorance. Knowledge and freedom go hand in hand."

Education week is held each year under the joint auspices of the national educational association, the United States bureau of education and the American Legion, co-operating with more than a hundred other national organizations, the purpose being to bring the people closer to their schools. The President's proclamation follows:

"From its earliest beginning, America has been devoted to the cause of education. This country was founded on the ideal of ministering to the individual. It was realized that this must be done by the institutions of religion and government. In order that there might be a properly educated clergy and well trained civil magistrate, one of the first thoughts of the early settlers was to provide for a college of liberal culture, while for the general diffusion of knowledge, primary schools were established. This course was taken as the necessary requirement of enlightened society.

Policy Has Continued.

"Such a policy, once adopted, has continued to grow in extent. With the adoption of the federal constitution and the establishment of free governments in the states of the Union, there was additional reason for broadening the opportunity for education. Our country adopted the principle of self government by a free people. Those who were worthy of being free, were worthy of being educated. Those who had the duty and responsibility of government must necessarily have the education with which to discharge the obligations of citizenship. The sovereign had to be educated. The sovereign had become the people. Schools and universities were proposed by the various governments and founded and fostered by private charity until their buildings dotted all the land.

"The willingness of the people to bear the burdens of maintaining these institutions and the patriotic devotion of an army of teachers, who, in many cases, might have earned larger incomes in other pursuits, have made it possible to accomplish results with which we may well be gratified. But the task is not finished, it has only been begun.

Must Be Encouraged.

"We have observed the evidences of a broadening vision of the whole educational system. This has included a recognition that education must not end with the period of school attendance but must be given every encouragement thereafter. To this end the night schools of the cities, the moonlight schools of the southern Appalachian countries, the extension work of the colleges and universities, the provision for teaching technical, agricultural and mechanical arts, have marked out the path to a broader and more widely diffused national culture.

"To insure the permanence and continuing improvement of such an educational policy, there must be the fullest public realization of its absolute necessity. Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education. Without this there is no guarantee for the permanence of free institutions, no hope of perpetuating self government. Depotism finds its chief support in ignorance. Knowledge and freedom go hand in hand.

"In order that the people of the nation may think on these things, it is desirable that there should be an annual observance of Educational Week.

Week Is Proclaimed.

"Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning on the eighteenth of November next, as national education week and urge its observance throughout the country. I recommend that the state and local authorities co-operate with the civic and religious bodies to promote a most general and helpful observance, for the purpose of more liberally supporting and more effectively improving the educational facilities of our country."

Autos Ready for Junk Pile Entered in Race

Light automobiles valued at $50 each, were entered in a feature race at the Roby speedway, near Hammond, Ind., recently. Only cars which were about ready for the flivver boneyard and which the owners agreed to sell for $50 if anyone at the track offered to buy them at the end of the race were eligible.

The race was five miles and carried a purse of $75. When Jack Leech, promoter, announced the junk car race he was swamped with entries.

"I never knew there were so many $50 automobiles in the world," he said.

Woman Is Recovering From 47th Operation

Surgeons in Pomeroy, O., are puzzled. Mrs. Ezra King, 77, a sufferer from dropsy, is recovering from her forty-seventh operation to remove liquid from her body.

The doctors say it is rare such an operation is performed more than three or four times without fatal results.

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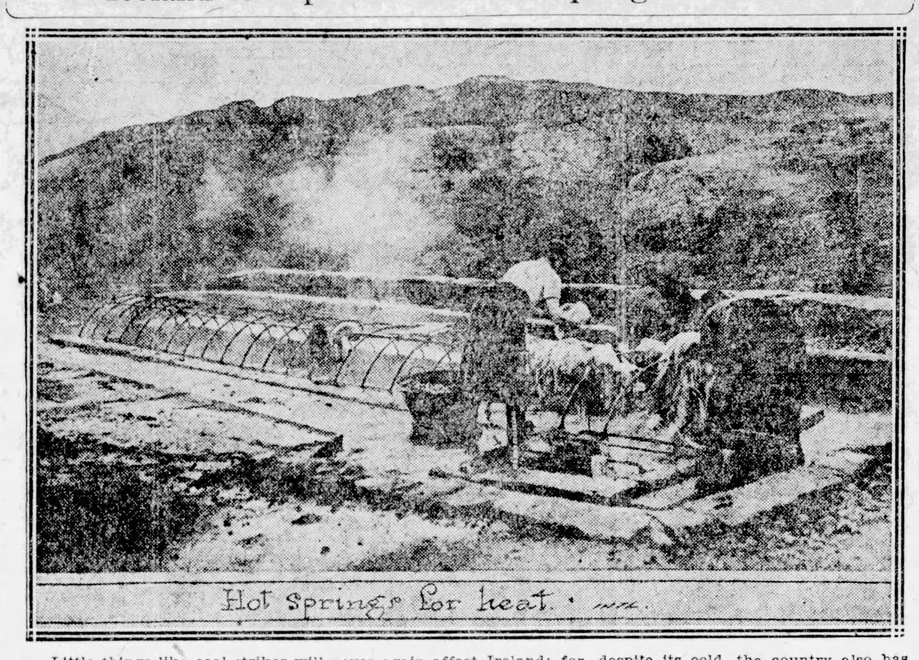

Little things like coal strikes will never again affect Ireland; for, despite its cold, the country also has many hot springs. The water is now being put to practical use, housewives doing their washing in it, while more enterprising citizens are piping the hot water into their homes and securing natural steam heat. The government is encouraging this means of heating houses. This photograph shows a typical washday, the women dispensing with the copper boilers of warmer countries.

HOPE ABANDONED FOR EXPLORER

Wife Gets Farewell Note of Ohioan Who Is Lost in Arctic Region.

All hope that Frederick W. Maurer, Arctic explorer, is still alive was practically exhausted last week upon receipt of two letters by his widow, Mrs. Delphine Jones Maurer.

One was a "farewell" letter written by Maurer on the eve of his fruitless attempt to reach the coast of Siberia from Wrangell island. The other came from Harold Noice, who was sent to Wrangell island at the head of a rescue party.

Maurer's letter to his wife, dated Wrangell Island, Jan. 29, this year, says that "three of us, Crawford, Galle and myself, are leaving today on an extensive trip by dog team and sled for North Coast of Siberia, and if possible Nome, Alaska.

"Leaving here I'll be headed south in the direction whence I left you. If the fates favor me I'll have the pleasure of telling you personally; if against us, some one else no doubt will tell you. This is my farewell letter."

The chief reason for leaving was the shortage of food, Maurer wrote. "There is not adequate food for all, there being but 10 20½-pound cases of hard bread and three cakes of seal oil to last until next Summer," he wrote.

Two of the party, Knight and an Esquimo woman, were left behind, because Knight was not well enough to make the trip. Knight later died of scurvy.

Noice's letter, dated New York, Sept. 20, declares that "The story you read in the newspapers is only too true. He gave up his life in a noble endeavor to save his friend Knight and the Esquimo woman, and had it not been for him the party would have perished before the Summer of 1922."

Maurer's letter and another to his mother were found in Knight's trunk, along with several others. Mrs. Maurer expects to go to New York next week to obtain her husband's possessions.

41 Freight Cars Blown From Track

Forty-one empty freight cars were blown off the tracks of the Union Pacific railroad near Pine Bluff, Wyo., by a high wind recently.

The wind storm seemed to have been limited in its trail as the town of Pine Bluff is said to have escaped damage and none of the train crew on the freight was injured.

AIREDALE PUP JOINS WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Pet of Atlanta Is to Vie With Boston Dog; Gift of Calhoun's Niece.

Laddie Buck, an airedale pup from Atlanta, Ga., arrived at the White House last week to strive with Peter Pan, a wire-haired fox terrier from Boston, for the fame and favor that once belonged to Laddie Boy.

The airedale was presented to President Coolidge by Captain M. C. Buckey, on behalf of Miss Mary Calhoun, Atlanta, a grandniece of John C. Calhoun. His sponsors claim he will have a slight edge over Peter Pan because he is reputed to be a first cousin of the renowned Laddie Boy but the friends of the Boston pup point out that he has been on the ground for more than a week and thereby has an advantage at the start that will be difficult for the other dog to overcome.

Prince Honors Saint's Memory

A handsome silver vase, designed and wrought by Prince Eugene, brother of King Gustav, was the contribution of Sweden's "Artist Prince" to the recent commemoration services for St. Bridget, Sweden's first great international figure. The services, held in the ancient town of Vadstena, home of St. Bridget and seat of the Brigittine convent she founded, attracted wide attention.

Tribute was paid to the memory by Selma Lagerlof, greatest of Sweden's women novelists, and Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Lutheran archbishop of Sweden.

LINCOLN'S KIN TO BE HONORED

Graves of His Parents to Be Cared For by Club Members.

Two unkempt graves in a desolate graveyard near Janesville, Ill., are soon to be given attention after years of neglect by a forgetful public.

These mounds are the last resting places of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, father and stepmother of Abraham Lincoln.

Tourists and sightseers pause long enough to chip a sonvenir from the rough stone which serves as the only marker at the graves of the father and stepmother of the immortal President.

No monument adorns the lot on which the little mounds have been thrown up. A rough stone, probably picked from the road, has been placed at the foot of one of the graves and a similar marker at the head of the other.

The Illinois district of Lions International, under the direction of Wayne C. Townley, district governor, has pledged itself to the task of building a suitable and fitting monument to the memory of Lincoln's parents. Each club pledges $1 for each member.

Of the 50 clubs in Illinois almost half have mailed checks for their share. Some aid outside the organization has been given, although no appeal is being made to outsiders.

Peter B. Kyne Named Lloyd George Guide

Peter B. Kyne, American author, will guide David Lloyd George on his forthcoming tour of the United States, it was announced by Sir Alfred Cope, Mr. Lloyd George's personal representative in this country. Sir Alfred said Mr. Kyne was selected because of his wide acquaintance in the United States, his service in France and because Mr. Lloyd George, as well as many of the British people had made pleasant acquaintances among the novelist's fiction characters.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

IN Cuba there now exists a prerevolutionary situation. All the leaders of the veterans' movement, both national and provincial, are in hiding to avoid arrest which was ordered by the Zayas government. Best authorities say a revolution is certain before next year's elections. It is believed the purpose is to force U. S. intervention.

Henry Ford has been asked to revise his bid for the government properties at Muscle Shoals, Ala., excluding the Gorgas Steam Power plant. This part of the property was sold by the government to the Alabama Power company at a price of approximately $3,500,000.

Doubt as to whether photographs of the star field surrounding the sun, taken by the expedition of Swarthmore college, during the recent solar eclipse, will have any scientific value in determining the truth of the Einstein theory, was expressed by members of the party upon their return from Mexico, where the pictures were taken.

Announcement has been made of drastic action by prohibition authorities to put a stop to bootlegging and beer running in Chicago.

A revolutionary outbreak took place in Turkey last week. A former deputy of the national assembly at Angora, supported by a strong group of armed men, has taken to the mountains where he is preparing to make war against the Nationalist government.

With the aid of a new invention that will add 250-horsepower to his motor, Lieut. John A. Macready, coast to coast flier, will try, probably next month, to regain the world's altitude record which he recently lost to Sadi Lecointe, the noted French airman.

A report favoring construction of the St. Lawrence ship canal is expected soon by the committee on development of waterways and coordination of rail and waterway service of the United States chamber of commerce.

The Japanese government is making inquiries in the United States loking toward the purchase of 120,000 tons of building material. As soon as the financial policy of the government is framed a foreign loan will be floated.

Six persons known to have been killed, more than a score injured and property damage estimated at more than $250,000 were the results of a fornado which struck Council Bluffs, Ia., Sept. 29.

NICHOLAS POLITIS, representative of Greece on the League of Nations council, made public protest last week against the alleged decision of the Council of Ambassadors to compel Greece to pay an indemnity to Italy in connection with the assassination of the Italian members of the Greco-Albanian boundary commission. He declared Greece has evidence that Albanian authorities were responsible for the murders.

Another severe earthquake occurred last week in Japan in the Hiroshima district, being especially violent around the city of Kure. This city is 450 miles southwest of Tokio.

Walter W. Head of Omaha, Neb., has been elected president of the American Bankers' association.

John D. Rockefeller on Sept. 26 celebrated the 68th anniversary of the day he obtained his first job, which he said was the happiest day of his career.

A federal jury returned a verdict of not guilty on two counts of conspiracy in the case against Joseph Shearer, former federal prohibition director for Ohio, and three others.

Dr. Edward W. Buckley, supreme physician of the Knights of Columbus, died in St. Paul, Minn., on Sept. 26. He was an international figure in the affairs of the order as well as in medical circles of this country.

The fifth Washington district, in past elections generally Republican, will send a Democratic congressman to Washington, D. C., next December, Judge Sam B. Hill of Waterville, being elected.

University of Michigan co-eds must obey two new regulations which forbid automobile or canoe riding without permission from home and provide that they must be in their rooms by 11 P. M.

Scotland Yard, England's famous organization for the detection of criminals, is equipping its patrol motor cars with wireless telephone apparatus with the idea of providing new aids in the capture of offenders.

The known losses of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Japanese earthquake was raised to $890,000 when officials of the board of foreign missions received a cable from Bishop Welch from Karuizawa.

Five additional federal judges are needed to handle the business of the federal courts throughout the country, in the opinion of the conference of senior circuit judges, presided over by Chief Justice Taft.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has been devoting considerable attention in recent cabinet meetings to problems of farmers. The plight of the wheat growers of the Northwest came before him and he indicated to visitors after a conference at which the wheat price situation was discussed that he was maintaining an open mind.

Activities of the National Catholic Welfare council were approved by the Catholic Hierarchy of United States which concluded its anunal sessions in Washington last week.

In a trial flight, Lieut. Alexander Pearson attained a speed of more than 230 miles an hour in an army plane.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon league, characterized as ridiculous any intimation that the league had promised to swing the Ohio delegation for the nomination of President Coolidge if he would permit an appointee of the league to administer the prohibition law.

Cognac isn't sold at German bars any more, at least not under that name. Under the Versailles treaty the French claim the exclusive right to use the name, so the Germans now call German cognac "Weinbrand."

Prussian cabinet has decided to establish public feeding stations throughout Russia in order to ameliorate the growing social distress arising out of dislocation of food supplies and the chaotic price ranges.

Communist refugees reaching Adrianople report bloody battles between Communists and Bulgarian trops around Slavonitza, the birthplace of former Premier Stamboulisky.

The governor of Madrid has informed the military directorate that he will suppress any attempt by tradesmen to increase price of necessities, which, he says, must be based upon the earnings of the working people.

Walter S. Ward was acquitted last week of the charge of murdering Clarence Peters. Cheers greeted the verdict of the jurors.

Preliminary figures from the 1921 census indicate the population of Mexico decreased nearly 1,000,000 between 1910 and 1920.

The Non-Partisan league in South Dakota has changed its name to the Farmer-Labor party, it was announced following a meeting of 40 delegates of the league.

PLAN TO LIGHTEN TAXATION LOAD

G. O. P. Leaders Will Help "Little Fellows" by Laws, Economies.

Taxation and public spending are problems interesting Republican chieftains concerned with election problems next year.

All kinds of tax reduction schemes will be submitted to the next congress. Some will take the load off "the little fellows" and shift it, in the form of higher surtaxes, to the shoulders of "the big fellows;" others will provide for the sales tax and at least a few will rouse the ire of the radicals by suggesting that taxes in the higher brackets be removed from capital.

With the backing of President Coolidge General H. M. Lord, director of the budget, is insisting on the strictest economy. Continuation of his present policy will be shown when the budget figures for 1924-5 are submitted.

Predicts Big Surplus.

The next chairman of the ways and means committee, W. M. Green of Iowa, sees the possibility of a surplus ranging from 200 million to 300 million dollars at the end of the 1925 fiscal year if present economies are maintained. This doesn't take in consideration payment of a soldier bonus or the pork barrel demand that will be fostered in the next congress by Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky, chairman of the house committee on public buildings.

President Coolidge has indicated he doesn't regard as prudent starting an extensive building scheme. Nevertheless Langley intends to submit an omnibus bill carrying an appropriation of at least $100,000,000 for new buildings. The scheme is indorsed by Frank Clark of Florida, ranking Democrat on the committee. This is the movement President Harding squelched at the last session.

This government building plan is opposed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who believes major government projects should be held in abeyance until signs are noted of a business slump and until the government won't be in competition with those who are trying to build homes and business places at the lowest possible price.

Paying High Rentals.

Langley's principal argument is that the government is paying $23,000,000 a year in rentals and that that sum would be more than enough to meet interest charges. He doesn't allow for upkeep, repairs and other items covered in rental charges.

In the matter of economy the administration has cut about as deeply as it can without eliminating activities which congress directs shall be continued. Leaders fear unless state and local taxes are decreased the party in power will be blamed.

This is why the Republican national committee says:

"The problem of taxes, which are increasing in an alarming degree, is recognized to be a local one. The burdens which have been added to the taxpayer in recent years have been added by local governments that are solely responsible to the people who are raising the greatest protest over taxes."

Is Fault of Citizens.

The committee argues this is the fault of citizens who don't take the trouble to vote. It says seldom more than 30 per cent of the voting population determines the choice of federal and state officers and that only 47 per cent turned out for the presidential election in 1920 and cast the record number of ballots.

While the national government has been cutting to the bone, local government, impelled by opportunities to sell tax exempt bonds that are bought eagerly, are adding to the expense of government.

University Trustee, Steel Magnate, Dies

William Henry Baldwin, 72, steel magnate, student of social problems and a trustee of Adelbert college of Western Reserve university since 1888, died in his home in Washington Sept. 26, after a year's illness. He represented the United States at the international congress on tuberculosis in Rome in 1912. He was born in Youngstown, O., and went to Washington in 1905 at the request of James R. Garfield, then commissioner of corporations, to take charge of a survey being made of the iron and steel industry.

DEMONSTRATION ENDS IN RIOTING

Continued From Page One

of William I, the Separatist leader, Joseph Matthes, began speaking.

"The Separatists," he declared, "are animated by hatred toward none, but only desire peace, security and tranquility."

Suddenly, without warning, several shots were fired from behind a lowered steel curtain protecting the plate glass entrance to a store. In the panic that ensued a small group made a concerted rush for the speaker. The security police fired a fusillade, and the shooting became general, the police being especially active in smashing their way through the crowds and taking prisoner many who were transferred to headquarters.

French military forces were rushed to the scene and ordered the green police cease using their revolvers but, the French reported, the police refused and continued to fire. The cavalry seized many of the police and surrounded their barracks, quelling the disturbance in a few minutes.

Ends Ruhr Resistance.

Germany has decided to end unconditionally her weaponless and moral fight against the occupation of her economic stronghold, the Ruhr, and an immediate resumption of work has been ordered in all fields of activity affected by the policy of passive resistance.

Chancellor Stresemann, making this announcement after a long conference with representatives of labor, industry and the civilian populations of the Ruhr and Rhineland, said the government's present efforts would be directed toward obtaining the release of prisoners and the return of deportees.

TWO STEINS OF BEER PRICE OF ROOM RENT IN GERMAN RESORT

Rooms for rent, with or without board; price—the equivalent of the cost of two pints of beer.

Such is the reply received by a German girl who, contemplating a vacation, had written to a resort in Tiefenbach, Bavaria, to inquire if she could get accommodations and at what rates. It is an example of the financial problem of Germany, with the mark see-sawing in millions. The exchange chaos has made it difficult for Germans to deal with each other in terms of marks, and so many have resorted to an economic basis. Every German knows the value of two pints of beer, and with that as a standard they can estimate quite accurately what a room priced at two pints of beer would cost in paper marks.

Money Muddle Complicated.

The money muddle is becoming more complicated every day. Street beggars are millionaires, while men of affairs are hindered seriously in transactions because of the unavailability of currency at short notice. The situation in the provinces is even worse than in the capital. Because the Reichsbank has been unable to turn out sufficient notes the accredited banks of the provinces have oiled up their printing presses and are running them at top speed.

But this money is looked upon with even more suspicion than Reichsbank notes. They cannot be cashed at all outside the state wherein they are printed. In Hessen there is very little Reichsbank money. A traveler touring through Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hessen must handle five kinds of money. In addition to the nuisance of the thing, there is a considerable loss in exchange. If you've got dollars and a sense of humor you are repaid partially by observing demonstrations of scorn and contempt toward outside-state money.

Hampers Traffic.

The constant annoyance of travel, supplemented by a recent tenfold increase in railroad rates, is having a serious effect on traffic. Thousands of Germans planning their holidays find they can no longer afford to travel, and they are going to the woods and fields outside their cities, "within walking distance back if the rates are raised again." Of course, the German must have his vacation, no matter how bad things are or how much additional he must suffer. The annual vacation is an old custom, and it must be gone through with whether one can afford it or not.

Frankfort, which a few months ago was one of the most pleasant and reasonable of German cities, now ranks with Hamburg as the most expensive. The hardship of economic pressure now transcends the long-standing fear of Frankfort that the French would again occupy the city. That fear has not been removed, but it has been noticeably submerged by more immediate troubles.

Foreigners in Frankfort.

In Frankfort foreigners, other than French, were always treated with courtesy and respect. In 1920 the British refused to join the French in occupying the town, and the Italians and Americans were thought to be in sympathy with the British policy. So these were welcomed as friends, and they found in Frankfort an atmosphere more congenial than anywhere else in Germany. But this spirit has changed, and now they are just "auslanders" (foreigners).

Hotel rates and prices of meals are on a par with those of London and New York, but the food and service in hotels are not so good, and the margin of profit here is vastly greater. A drinkable German wine costs three or four dollars a bottle. At the Frankfurter Hof's "American bar" one gin fizz, with very poor gin, costs three million marks, or, at the time of writing, 75 cents. It takes the bartender longer to ring up the sale on his cash register than it does for him to mix the drink, because the cash register cannot keep up with the rise in prices.

Individual hardship, however, is intense. It is a common sight to see men of the profession enter a coffee house for a cup of coffee and take from a pocket a thick slice of black bread to eat with it. Skilled workmen manage better than the middle classes, because they have been successful in their demands for increased wages, and their wage scale is fixed weekly. The serving classes have been hit the hardest, for their ever-meager wages now mean nothing.

BULGAR TROUBLE SEEMS AT END

Premier Sends Message After He Was Reported Assassinated.

Alexander Zankoff, premier of Bulgaria, in a telegram to International News Service said that the peasant revolution had been suppressed. It had been reported in Belgrade and Athens that he had been assassinated.

The message:

"During the Stambulisky regime Communists in Bulgaria enjoyed many favors from the government and they were able to develop a most effective organization.

"The new authority was unable to tolerate such machinations. Repeated appeals were made by the Moscow (Third) Internationale to Bulgarian Communists to resist the new Bulgarian government with force of arms.

"Thereupon the Bulgarian Communists decided to organize a coup. Certain leaders of the Communists were arrested and the government took measures to safeguard the security of the state.

"On September 20 trouble broke out at Novazagora, Staraznagora, Tchripan and surrounding districts. It was not grave because there were only a few Communists to take part. Within a few hours the police, with the assistance of the population, put down the disorders. The Communists suffered heavily.

"On Sept. 23 new disorders broke out in the mountain district southwest of Berkovitza. Communists were able to oppose the government with force of arms, but soldiers have succeeded in restoring order.

"There was no trouble in Sofia nor in any other large city, but in order to prepare for eventualities the government took necessary steps and proclaimed a state of seige.

"A majority of the population spontaneously came to the aid of the government and opposed the Communist movement, which is now completely checked everywhere."

German Deserter Given Life Term

Germany's highest court shows little mercy for men arraigned before it for treason in the World war.

Gerhard Strey recently was given a life sentence for having betrayed his command in March, 1916. The evidence showed he deserted the German army and went over to the French. A short time later concentrated French artillery fire against the entrenchments where Strey had been serving showed he had revealed all details of the positions to the enemy.

Strey returned to Germany in 1920, was arrested and charged with high treason, which he admitted. His defense was that he was badly treated by superiors and could not endure further military service.

Flowerpot Thwarts Cupid

Max Levine of New York had Nathan Kraisky arrested for throwing a flowerpot at him while he was courting Kraisky's daughter Rachel.

GIVEN PENSION AFTER 20 YEARS

Wounded Veteran Receives $9,000 Due After Long Neglect.

Panciana Jagna, one-legged veteran of the Philippine insurrection, a victim of "governmental red tape," after years of poverty will be raised to opulence through receipt of $9,000 due him in back pensions over a period of 20 years, it was learned at the interior department.

Jagna enlisted in the Thirty-sixth company, Philippine Scouts, in 1901. While courageously performing his duty in one of the many skirmishes incident to the insurrection he was wounded by a rifle ball, which shattered his left thigh bone, and it became necessary to amputate the leg.

Honorably Discharged.

After being honorably discharged from the army, Jagna made application, through the surgeon-general of the army, for an artificial leg. Months rolled by and the leg still not forthcoming, Jagna elected to accept the governmental commutation of $25 yearly in lieu of the wooden leg.

Shortly after this he filed a claim for a pension based upon the loss of a leg. This claim, after investigation, was allowed at $55 a month. A voucher was forwarded to him at Calbayoga, P. I., which he was requested to sign and return to the pension bureau, whereupon the bureau would start his pension payments.

The letter was never received. So after three years had elapsed his name was dropped from the rolls for failure to claim, and his case was pigeonholed.

From that date on Jagna eked out an existence in whatever way could be found. He was taken care of by his old comrades until they left the island and, after that, partly through charity and doing light chores.

Made Second Effort.

Finally, despairing of living in that fashion, Jagna, through the surgeon-general of the army's office, requested that his wooden-leg commutation be increased. His case was referred to the pension bureau. After searching the records his case was again brought to light, and it was found the government owed him some $9,000 in back pensions, the pension rate having been increased from $55 to $75 since his claim was filed.

So after many years the now aged veteran will, with his back pension money and his regular monthly pension, be able to live in comparative luxury during his declining years.

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WOOD IS WAGING WAR ON LOCUSTS

Fight Is Likened to Great Military Movement by Governor.

Experience in military tactics gained on the field of battle is sometimes useful in civil administration and armies backed by bayonets, airplanes and heavy artillery are not the only dangerous enemy to a country, Governor General Leonard Wood demonstrated to members of the Manila Rotary club recently.

The governor general referred to the campaign against locusts in the terms of a military adventure, telling how staff and field officers reported daily the spread and movements of the hoppers, where the larvae hatched, what regions were most infested in the pre-flying stage and the direction taken by the large flyers.

Charts and maps were maintained in the governor general's office, the new lines being marked by colored pins, so at a glance the position of the pest's lines and the headway being made by the governor general's pest control forces could be determined at a minute's notice, much as a commanding general in a battle studies the lines and positions of his and the enemy's troops.

The governor general said the campaign carried with it much of the interest and excitement of a military undertaking

There are more than twice as many motor cars and trucks in Hawaii as in all China.

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The True Way to Keep or Regain the Active Vigor of Your Younger Days. Both Physical and Mental Powers Depend Upon the Glands.

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Genuine Gland Substance is fed to the glands—both men and women—by the Lewis Combined Treatment. Not only fed in Tablets, but also in the form of Suppositories that are directly absorbed into the system.

Build Up Your Glands and You Build Strength and Endurance.

The Lewis Gland Treatment is absolutely original in every particular and nothing like it has ever before been known in medical science.

If you have tried many other forms of medical treatment without relief and have despaired of finding anything helpful, then you are the very one above all others to whom we will most gladly send one of our Demonstration Treatments.

The Lewis Method will positively rebuild and replace worn and wasted gland tissue. It will increase vitality both physical and mental. It will renew strength, especially as to the functioning of the glands. It will increase your endurance and render you less liable to fatigue. It will improve your general health, and in most cases cause a marked improvement in your appearance. Your appetite will increase and you will almost surely gain in weight if you are at present in a "run-down" condition.

It is especially recommended to men for Prostatic troubles, Liver, Kidney and Bladder disorders and Rheumatism, both muscular and joint.

The instructions and suggestions that accompany the Demonstration Treatment will tell you about the Lewis Treatment in much greater detail than is possible in a general announcement.

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Please send to me at once one of your Demonstration Treatments.
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Male.....
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(Mark a cross before the one you wish).
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RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

FLAPPER'S PRAYER—Remarks Here and There.

Do mothers of girls think enough about the girls? How many girls have come to grief as a result of thinking foolish things and talking foolish things and sometimes doing foolish things.

Mr. Mackey writes of some of the pitfalls into which daughters of mothers often get caught. He gives the prayer of a flapper girl as she has written it. The prayer shows which way her mind runs. What this girl thinks others of her kind think, dream and pray.

It is worth reading twice. Here it is:

I want the lights that brightly shine,
I want the men, I want the wine;
I want the fun without the price,
I want to be naughty and still be nice.
I want the feel of a long-drawn kiss,
I want the things that nice girls miss;
I want the arms and heart of a man,
And still be single if I can."

If a person was to write a common sense explanation of such a libidinous "prayer" it would have to be delivered to the readers by special delivery outside of the U. S. mails. Almost any individual who has had a modicum of human experience can read between the lines of such a "prayer" and find many explanations of the passing show of current event and the signs of the times, including lack of dress of "the female form divine" upon our city streets, of sex movies in our theaters and of the fact that—

"Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare;
And devils break in where angels might despair."

After reading the divorce court reports day after day, the correct definition of marriage, during these seemingly decadent times, would read about as follows: Marriage is a hand-made contract, taken by both parties to comply with the law and afterwards kept by neither.

And now-a-days it appears that

Love is a little sighing,
A little crying,
A little dying—
And whole gobs of lying.

O woman, lovely woman, thou art a blessing in disguise. The best thing this side of heaven or the worst thing this side of hell.

And according to the (r)evolutionists—

Man is an animal unfledged,
A monkey with his tail abridged,
A thing that walks on spindle legs,
With bones as brittle, sir, as eggs!

All of which makes the biggest room in the world, the room for improvement!

A GOOD YEAR—Harvest Is Generous.

"I spent half the Summer kicking about the weather and the prices. No use. This is a good year after all. Prince of wheat is low as well as some other things.

"We have reduced the cost of production to some extent. We have cut down some of our living expenses. We have too many habits that were costing us money which we now save.

"We believe that many other farmers are in the same boat. We saved some expense by co-operative buying. We have been compelled to work with our neighbor in order to protect ourself.

"We had a habit of kicking generally about something. Some times we had to study a long time to find something to complain of. We have heard reports of the bad conditions in other countries. We have made up our minds that we are folks living in the Promised Land."

This short sermon was handed out by a man who knows the farm game. He hit the nail on the head. Also hit some farmers. If we think our lot is hard we ought to try living six months in any other country.

Most farmers will have a good year. Harvests have been generous. Why not agree to say a good word for the year 1923, which is now on the last lap. October color of red and gold will soon arrive. Then comes November and Thanksgiving. Then gay old Santa Claus will call and please all. Just try to smile. Tell half a dozen of your friends that the passing year is the kind you like. Try it and see how you feel after doing it six times. Dollars to doughnuts you will keep it up.

THE BRANDED HORSE—Wild West Passing.

In days gone by the branded horses from western plains were shipped to the middle west and eastern states. They sold at a fair price and yielded a profit to their owners. These horses grew up wild on western prairies. They cost their owner but little to raise. They roamed over a vast domain. The branding iron established ownership.

Here is a bit of information we clip from the news of the day. It is taken from the diary of a farmer who was traveling through Wyoming. It shows the decline of the western horse.

Here you may read:

"Twenty miles out of Rawlins we passed a large corral, where three cowboys were working a band of range horses of indifferent quality. The mares were of varied breeding or rather, for the most part, showed a lack of any breeding, while the colts on which the boys were running the iron were evidently of the "catch" kind. Our questions evoked the information that this was a small part of a large band of similar horses, numbering several thousands, in one ownership, and running over a vast scope of country. So far as we could learn, little effort was made to dispose of them, except by occasionally shipping a few carloads—green—to the St. Louis market, where they were said to have brought as low as $12 and as high as $42 per head. A more depressing possession I can hardly imagine. I can comprehend, however, the predicament of the proprietor of property for which there is no remunerative demand and yet the violent destruction of which would necessitate an effort too difficult and costly to contemplate. At Rawlins for the night we were on the Lincoln Highway, in the full stream of trans-continental motor travel."

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This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you even do not pay postage.

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FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 711-Y, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y. Send free trial of your method to:

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TOWN AND COUNTRY—Are Making Up.

All signs indicate that town and country folk are making up. In other words they are getting acquainted with each other. Good business.

Several times this Summer Rural Welfare editor has been invited to attend meetings where both camps met and smoked the pipe of peace and were happy.

Why not? Co-operation means town and country folks pulling together and not apart. County agents are arranging some of these friendly meetings through chambers of commerce, rotary clubs and other trade organizations which town and city people have.

As a rule when a farmer has a dollar of good money there are at least two people in the town or city trying to get that good dollar away from that farmer. They might as well get acquainted and have a good time while that dollar is changing hands. Do it now.

MAD ANN BAILEY—Never Sick—Just Quit.

Mad Ann Bailey lived to be 125 years old. She never was sick. She just gave out. Had a growl like a lion and chewed tobacco and drank whisky.

This is what history says about a famous woman who lived in Gallia county, Ohio, 100 years ago. She had a home or hut, built of fence rails. She wore a waist and buckskin breeches. She always carried a gun on her shoulder and shot wild game or Indians, as the case might require.

Ann was born in Liverpool, England. In this country she had one horse which she called "Liverpool." She seldom needed a bridle or halter. She and the horse were friends.

She was a fighter. During the Indian wars she did daring things at which the heart of man would often quail. She was born in 1700. She died in 1825. She could use both the tomahawk and butcher knife.

Everybody liked Mad Ann Bailey. She often had a crowd around while she told tales of daring deeds in hunting and fighting. She was twice married. Folks forgot her husbands. They did not forget her.

Rural Welfare editor met with good folks at a Grange picnic in Gallia county, where God presents some of the finest pictures of natural beauty in the world.

The hills of Gallia are poetry, song and prose. The picture changes every minute as you travel along. Folks down there do not realize the beauty and grandeur around them.

Gallia is the ancient name of France. Frenchmen settled this county and bequeathed to it a sturdy and rugged race of men and women. The picnic was near the county seat, Gallipolis, and at a country church.

The county agent and agricultural vocational teachers mixed with the folks and ate at the first table. Gallia is a strong Grange county. The farm bureau is not as strong as two years ago.

Fruit will grow to perfection. Sheep would prosper if the tramp dog disease could be eliminated. The county agent is a new man, but he is taking hold and the folks like him because he is more a man of deeds than of words. He has the progressive men and women supporting him.

Gallia county is on the Ohio river. It's greatest need is good roads. It has been sadly neglected in this respect by state highway officials.

The Grange is the one lasting and strong organization that has kept the farm folks together. It is a real hill county. Its folks are as pure American in thought and action as can be found anywhere in the U. S. A.

We met a big bunch of Blade readers. All of them are boosters for the best home and family weekly published in the world. They said they trained their children to read the Blade and glean from it the news and the lessons it gave.

We have been all over this county before this visit, and were glad to meet many of our old friends at a fat picnic.

SOME FARM QUESTIONS—How Would You Answer?

Illinois farmers are being asked several mighty important questions. We wonder whether farmers are qualified to answer these queries. Many of us will naturally think we are smart enough to answer them. Would we, in fact, answer them right? Are we fully informed on these subjects?

No. 1—"Do you want the government to fix the price of wheat?"

No. 2—"Have farmers been benefitted by the present tariff law?"

No. 3—"Should farmers join the farmer-labor party?"

No. 4—"Do you favor more liberal immigration laws?"

No. 5—"Do you favor repealing the grain Futures act?"

Are you ready to answer these questions? Do you want time to think them over or talk with your neighbor, your banker or your county agent?

There is more to farming than just plowing corn and sweating and cussing taxes. Our farm organizations are bringing some of the big nuts to crack right up to our front door. Illinois has a good leadership and good farm papers.

PINCHOT PITCHES RINGER—Settles Hard Coal Strike.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania has peaceably settled the hard coal strike which threatened to put in peril those who must have hard coal for their homes the coming Winter.

Pinchot is a big man. He is a big business man. He is fully qualified to be a governor. But above all else he is honest. It might be well for the politicians to keep their eye on the man who settles strikes.

A FAMOUS CROSS-ROADS—Petroleum V. Nasby.

How many of our long-time Blade readers recall the days of Petroleum V. Nasby, whose stories made the Blade famous. Back in the days of the Civil war and the years following Nasby had the nation on tiptoe and reading his stories about the politics and doings of those stirring days.

On Labor Day, this year, 1923, Rural Welfare editor delivered an address at Portersville, Crawford county, Ohio. The occasion was an old-time school reunion. Grandfathers and grandmothers were there.

Portersville. Mark the name. It is the town and crossroads made famous by Nasby. We looked over the old town. At one time it had four saloons and four fights in each saloon nearly every day or night.

The saloon has gone. So has Nasby. So have his old-time pals such as Bigler, Bascom, Pogram and others. The store is still there.

The old-timers told me that these names were invented, but that there were just such persons and characters around this old-time crossroads as Nasby described in his writings.

Petroleum V. Nasby was one of the keenest writers of his day. His real name was D. R. Locke. There are 10,000 similar places and crossroads with the country store, blacksmith shop, chewing tobacco and profanity benches and store boxes in the United States. But it required the wit and wisdom of Nasby to make this spot famous.

We surprised the young folks present at this reunion by telling them about this old-time writer and national character. We asked how many recalled the Nasby stories in the Toledo Blade. Half a dozen held up their hands and afterwards talked to us about it.

At one time Nasby wrote in his stories that he had sold out at Portersville and moved to "The Confedrit X Roads, Which Is In the State of Kentucky." He was a wonderful writer and told in his peculiar way what was going on in the world. His views had a mighty influence in shaping public sentiment on election day.

At this reunion we noticed that only a few of the younger set were present. This, like other communities, can not hold the young folks on the farm. The better wage and surer profits in other work lure the young men and women to town and city.

There were real folks at this reunion. We asked how many remembered cutting notches in the seats or benches of the old schoolhouse. Several men held up their hands and confessed.

There were many numbers on the program. Everybody in good humor. These reunions of folks who used to go to school together seem to pull hard at the heartstrings and many will travel many miles to shake hands with the playmates of other days.

Why not have more of these affairs. They are good. There was real joy at this reunion. It was good to hear gray haired folks talking over the good times they had when in the heyday of youth. It did us good to be there. The cost is very little. It helps to bring the rovers and the rolling stones back to the old crossroads and birth place and school days.

THE DRY WOMAN—Is Thorn in Politics.

If women were not permitted to vote, both the old political parties might nominate a wet candidate for President next year. Since women do vote it is doubtful whether either party will commit suicide by naming a wet man for the White House job.

Many of the so-called Democratic bosses are in league with the wet element. William J. Bryan has served notice on his party leaders that a wet candidate will not get to first base in the next national fight.

It is almost an assured fact that the Republican bosses will line up with the dry organization in picking a man to run for the big job next year. President Coolidge has lined up strongly for law enforcement and no repeal of present prohibition laws.

The ladies are helping to make Christians out of some of these old-time arrogant bosses of politics. The world is getting better. So mote it be.

IN LANCASTER, OHIO—Birth Place of Shermans.

Fairfield county, Ohio, means the county of fair fields. It has rolling fields and rollicking hills. Its name fits.

Rural Welfare editor accepted an invitation to address a monthly meeting and banquet of the Lancaster chamber of commerce. Lancaster is the county seat and a fair sized city.

Farm folks had been invited to attend this banquet as guests of the business men. Many accepted and were present. It was a crowd in which were men of all honorable occupations.

Lancaster was the home of the noted Thomas Ewing, who was a power in state and national politics in his day. He died in October, 1871. He rendered great service in the United States senate.

Thomas Ewing is the man who took William Tecumseh Sherman to raise. He legally adopted the boy. Mrs. Sherman was left a widow with a large family. The other boys called this lad by the nickname of "Cump."

Mr. Ewing took care of this boy. A few months after the boy's father died he was baptized in the Presbyterian church. The preacher objected to using "Tecumseh" as part of his baptismal name, as the old Indian chief, after whom the boy was named, was a heathen.

"Cump" rebelled and said to the preacher: "My father called me Tecumseh, and Tecumseh I will be called. If you won't baptize me that way I'll not have any of your baptism." The boy there won his first victory.

The word "Tecumseh" in Indian language means "Shooting Star." The boy was a brother to Senator John Sherman, long-time United States senator and one of the world's greatest financiers.

Mr. Ewing sent his adopted boy through the U. S. military school at West Point. After graduating the boy tried several ventures into the business world. He studied law, but later became a professor in a Louisiana academy.

When the war broke out in 1861, and Lincoln called for volunteers for three months' service, Sherman said it was the height of foolishness, as he knew the sentiment in the South, and said it would take years to fight the war.

Sherman said: "You might as well try to put out the flames of a building with a squirt-gun as to try to put down this rebellion with three-month soldiers. Call out he whole military power of the country and squelch this thing in its birth." Sherman was right. If his advice had been followed the four years of war might have been averted.

When the presidency of the United States was offered to this noted general and fighter, he sent this telegram to the Republican national convention: "If nominated, I will not accept; if elected, I will not serve."

So far as history shows, he is the only man to send such a message.

DIVORCE INCREASE—Booze and Poor Cooks.

The United States census bureau reports that divorce evil increases at an alarming rate in nearly ever sate. Marriages are decreasing in per cent of population.

Booze, poor cooking and the "other woman," are the main causes of trouble in the home life of many married folks.

Enforce the law to the letter to cure the booze disease and put into jail for one year or more every person who in any way violates the prohibition law.

Make bride and groom take an examination before they can get a marriage license. Find out what the bride knows about cooking and home making.

Shoot the man who breaks up another man's home.

These remarks were the substance of a conversation between a party of four people traveling on a train. Two were ladies and two were men.

We wonder how many of our readers would agree to this kind of a cure for each of the evils mentioned. We are sure some will. Some Blade folks may have even a better cure.

Poor cooking has a greater influence for discord than most people have given it credit. A family is never happy on poor cooking. Sooner or later there will be a peck of trouble or a ton of it.

The divorce court record will seldom show that poor cooking and poor housekeeping are the causes of divorce, but too often such is the case. We were an officer of the court for six years and had a chance to know some of the inside facts about a lot of the divorces granted.

If a girl had to take a simple examination in cooking, health sanitation and home making, she would never pass. There would be a big crop of old maids under such a law. Of course some of our readers will say, that if a man has no more sense than to marry such a helpless woman, then he should be punished and pay the penalty. The prospective husband should give the girl the examination in these subjects and satisfy himself. On the other hand we well know that love is blind.

The girl should also know what kind of a man she hitching up with. If he loves booze, he will some day love booze more and his wife less and provide less for her. She should pay a penalty if she takes unto herself a worthless, shiftless, booze soaking man for a life partner.

A good household manager is the best insurance for a home. She is the best insurance a man can pay for and take good care. Ill-mated matches of men and women lead to epilepsy, insanity and other ills. The happy home is the nation's life preserver.

Let mothers prepare their daughters to make good wives and competent home makers. By doing so they will do more to bring happiness to their own children, than anything else. Common sense will be safety first.

GET VALUE RECEIVED—When Using Fertilizer.

Do you intend investing money in commercial fertilizer this Fall season? If so, do you know where to buy the best at least cost? Do you have the notion that you know all about fertilizers? Did you get all of your information from the men who had something to sell? Have you gone over this matter with your county agent?

Do you know the advantage of using barnyard manure with the fertilizer you buy? Do you know the advantage and profit gained by using agricultural lime or limestone along with the high priced article you buy as fertilizer? If not, then you should at once get in touch with your state experiment station. These questions have all been settled beyond any doubt.

Many thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money has been spent to find out what is the best thing for the farmer to do to get the best results when he buys and uses fertilizer. Millions of dollars are spent every year for soil builders. Know what you are getting. Also know how to get the best results from your work and your dollar invested.

The East must use fertilizer. The West is getting the habit. Failure to grow clover and rotate crops hastens the day when fertilizer must supply wasted soil fertility.

FOREST FIRES—Must Be Prevented.

Gradually the nation awakens to the fact that we must save our timber lands and preserve our standing trees for useful and not wasteful purposes. In fact we must not only save, but we must commence to plant more trees and seed to insure future forests.

Fire is a deadly enemy to our timber lands, especially in the pine regions or where similar inflammable woods grow. Severe penalties have been imposed upon carelessness and cussedness which cause forest fires. The price of lumber and all forms of timber is rapidly climbing upward.

In some of our western states all bottles found along highways must be gathered up and buried or placed on the north or shady side of some mountain.

Glass bottles absorb the sun's rays and focus heat until there is danger that they will start a forest fire if conditions are just right. Tourists and campers must observe strict rules so as to avoid the fire danger.

Plant trees. Save the timber we have. The timber we have wasted would build all our school houses and roads.

There are more robins than sparrows on farms in the states north of North Carolina and east of the Mississippi.

A Visit to Abraham's Tomb

The International Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 7 Is "Abraham a Blessing to the Whole World"—Gen. 12:1-4; 18:17, 18; 22:15-18.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

MORE than a dozen years ago, after a rather comprehensive tour of Mesopotamia, I wrote in these lessons that any young man with money and a taste for the Bible and for archaeology, could have the finest of adventures and win fame for himself by digging on the site of the first home of Abraham, Ur of the Chaldees. That opportunity is now lost, for the University of Pennsylanvia and the British Museum have jointly carried out this excavation, and the discoveries made last Winter have stirred the whole world of cultured folk. The little cuneiform tablet from Ur which I got from an Arab while traveling there, dated in Abraham's own day, seemed to make the father of faith near and real; but now the whole life of his city and time is being uncovered; and no discovery is too startling to expect.

This seems to be Abraham's day. By many lines, interest is converging upon the founder of Monotheism, the first interpreter of Jehovah, the one and supreme God. New diggings are to be started this Autumn in old Jerusalem, where once he offered up Isaac as a proof of his loyalty to Jehovah; and these will assuredly result in revelations that will arrest the attention of civilization. The finding of the tombs of the kings on Ophel, the original Mount Zion, seems almost a certainty. In Egypt Prof. Flinders Petrie has unearthed new evidence of an ancient Israelite settlement. At Beisan Prof. Fisher is finding illuminating inscriptions. Aleppo, which embalms traditions of Abraham in its name, may give up to French scientists the secrets that lie hidden beneath its great castle. Hebron, with its rich memories of the patriarchs, is now accessible to a few properly accredited visitors.

A Trip to Old Hebron.

I have just come from a visit to Hebron, and the graves of Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca and Jacob and Leah. The experience is a moving one. Many sacred sites leave me cold, and I am inclined to be skeptical about shrines in general. Not so with Hebron. The Genesis record is explicit that here in the cave of Machpelah, bought for 400 shekels of silver by Abraham from Ephron the Hittite, the patriarchs and their wives were buried. The place is carefully located; the whole transaction of the purchase of the real estate is as vivid as an oriental experience of yesterday; and the unbroken tradition of the centuries points to this very cave as the tomb of the family of Abraham. Machpelah is one of the undisputed sites of the Holy Land.

Over the cave, which is now sealed up exactly as was recorded in the eleventh century, there is an ancient church, which has been turned into a mosque. There are two holes leading into the cave; one an aperture in the side by the stairs, at a point beyond which no Jews are allowed to pass, where, as I saw, Jewish women go to pray for sons at the tomb of Sarah, dropping written prayers the while into the cave. The other hole is in the top of the cave, opening into the interior of the mosque, and through this a small boy is lowered at infrequent intervals to gather up the papers that have accumulated. Aside from the cenotaphs, covered with gold-embroidered green cloths, which commemorate all of the bodies below, there is no display or ostentation about the tombs. Moslems maintain shrines in far greater simplicity and dignity and seemliness than do the Christian churches in the Orient.

Real reverence fills one who has the high and rare privilege of visiting these tombs, where, for 4,000 years, these men of faith have rested, according to the ancient Book of Genesis. The flesh-and-blood reality of Abraham impresses one at Hebron. What king's grave has so certainly been kept for a period of this length? The much press-agented tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen is not so old as that of Abraham, and he himself was comparatively a nonentity. As I went out to the oak of Mamre, and to the vineyards of Eschol, where the grapes were flourishing in abundance, I somehow had the feeling that, in a way yet to be revealed, the personality and message of Abraham are soon to mean more to mankind than ever before.

A Hero of Three Religions.

Jews, Christians and Moslems all do reverence to this first hero of faith, to whose abodes civilization and scholarship are nowadays penetrating with new interest. Perhaps a return to Abraham may mean a revival of the religion of the reality and unity of God. That was his message, even as it later was Mohammed's. It is not the full truth about Jehovah, who revealed Himself completely only in his Son, our Saviour. Nevertheless, in a period when we have overlaid Christianity with refinements of ritual and dogma and ecclesiasticism; and when the minutae of procedure and practice are stressed by many as the first requirements of faith, it is wholesome to be called back by Abraham to the majestic and essential first truth that God exists, and that he is one God, supreme in character and in sovereignty.

Religion is not a matter of the fashion of one's dress, or the meetings one attends, or of the organization to which one belongs; it is before all else a recognition of the Godship of Jehovah, and of humble obedience to Him. This was the tremendous truth, which, in an idolatrous age, made a "come-outer" of Abraham, and set him forth upon the supreme adventure of the ages.

The Audacity of a Dreamer.

All the East is full of tales of Abraham; I wish there were space to tell the characteristic one which I heard at Urfa, and of Abraham's traditional sojourn there. This man, who wandered far and slowly over our day's most troubled area of the Near East, was so great a personality that his memory has outlived all the major empires of antiquity. From far down below Bagdad where once the city-state of Ur flourished, along with others over which the sands of centuries have also drifted, he journeyed northward and eastward, in obedience to a Divine vision.

No mere tent-dwelling Bedouin was he, rude and unlettered, but a city man of learning, force and substance. What a flood of light the recent excavations have shed upon the assumption that even Moses, who lived five centuries later, could not read or write! With riches and a retinue, Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees, and after a sojourn in Haran, in upper Mesopotamia, he followed his Divine leading to southern Canaan, which thereby became a homeland of faith, and today one of the world's most vexed political issues.

We need not become enmeshed in spiritual subtleties as we study Abraham's life. The big, outstanding truth is that he risked everything for the sake of his gleam. He had a perception of God that was in advance of his age. A revelation had rewarded his reverent, questing spirit, in an idolatrous place and time; and he was obedient to his heavenly vision. That is the big fact about Abraham, or any other man. So long as even a small proportion of the people will stake their personal interests upon the pursuit of a sacred summons, and in loyalty to a conviction, then the future of the race is safe. Our peril lies not in the dreamers, but in the prudent, safety-seeking, material-minded men and women who will risk nothing for an ideal or a vision. It is the men who dare to be different and who are not afraid to stand or walk alone who are best blessed by becoming a blessing to their fellows.

Life on Lofty Levels.

How often have I heard in the past six months from a wide diversity of perons, what a British staff officer said to me last night with something like anguish in his voice: "There is not a single light on the horizon; there is no star in the sky. We are left without any leadership. Our supposed great ones have betrayed the world. I tell you our people are depressed beyond words by the plight into which we have been put." Against this dark modern background we see the brilliance of the figure of this great character, Abraham, who dared disregard all prudential and personal considerations in audacious loyalty to the highest sense of duty. It takes a rare quality of heroism to live life on loftiest levels. In a sordid time to seek steadfastly spiritual ends is a mark of real greatness. To put God and duty first, with nothing else even second, is to move up into the foremost ranks of character. It made Abraham "a friend of God," and a benefactor of all mankind.

Of course there is a price. It cost this man Abraham the surrender of his only son to be obedient to the limit. Anybody who thinks that the highway of loyalty to God is a fragrant path of roses and ease has not read aright either Scripture or life. Men are not made a blessing to their kind for nothing. All roads to real triumph lead through a Gethsemane. Abraham and Jesus were neighbors in the Garden of Sacrifice and Surrender. But both became saviours. Civilization makes spiritual pilgrimage to Hebron and Jerusalem today because Abraham dared to go the limit for God.

SILK DEALERS TABOO KOBE

Yokohama Hopes to Keep Japanese Cocoon Trade for Itself.

D. E. Douty, vice president of the United States Testing Co., the most reliable authority on the silk market in Kobe, Japan, gives the following exclusive statement:

"Estimated loss of raw silk is 35,000 bales, valued at approximately 70,000,000 yen ($35,000,000) or about one month's supply for the American market. In recent transactions at Yokohama, the highest quotation for Shinju No. 1 was 2,230 yen. Prior to the disaster, quotations were about 1,900 yen.

"Japanese silk dealers are determined to retain Yokohama as the silk port, believing it economical, being the last port of call, saving time and transportation and requiring less marine insurance.

"I attended a meeting of 40 silk dealers in the ruins of the Mitsui building in Yokohama with the ashes hardly cooled, when it was unanimously decided to retain the silk business in Yokohama at any cost or effort. The question is how they can get a thousand bales of silk daily to Yokohama.

"It's easy to buy and sell in Yokohama, but foreigners will have to live aboard a chartered steamer now in the bay until temporary quarters are erected, and only with the difficult effort to obtain living necessities. A further difficulty is that there are no facilities at Yokohama available for packing.

They talk of transportation by motor trucks, but every one knows that there are not sufficient motors in the country to fulfill other than the more immediate need. Yokohama will be tried, and if found impossible, dealers may use the tea port of Shimidzu temporarily, for they are determined that the silk business shall not go to Kobe."

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D'Annunzio's Son Here

Ugo D'Annunzio, son of the Italian poet and playwright arriving in the United States recently, described his father as "bitter and misanthropic" though a "wonderful man" and "mighty good to his children."

URGES CHINESE TO AVOID HASTE

Sung, Former Minister of Interior, Attempts to Unsnarl Tangle.

At the west gate of Shanghai, where the French settlement and the Chinese city meet, in a district of small coolie houses, lives Sung Hung-yi, perhaps the strongest influence in the parliamentary group in China.

Sung Hung-yi lives in this squalid, noisy, oderiferous section because he cannot afford to live anywhere else. For eight years he has been in hiding, for he was driven from his office as minister of interior in Peking by Tuan Chih-jui, then the strongest militarist in the country, because he questioned Tuan's authority.

Ceased to Be Official Body.

"The parliamentarians are poor people," he said. "Why did they come to Shanghai, and where did they get the expenses? Someone must have paid the expenses. Whoever paid their expenses had an ulterior motive. Therefore the meeting of parliament here is associated with foul money and is evil. Parliament has lost its purpose. For many years I fought for parliament and the constitution. But we have failed, not because our principles were wrong, but because human nature is weak.

"During the last month parliament had a wonderful opportunity to solve China's problems or to begin to solve them. But parliament talked. It has talked itself to death. Now that it is finished talking, some members come to Shanghai. As long as the parliament met in the proper building in Peking, it had the external appearance of propriety, but when it begins meeting in Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden and Canton, perhaps in all places at once, it ceases to be an official body.

China Hurries Slowly.

"My own solution of the problem is this: China can do nothing in a hurry. We are not accustomed to worry about time, as the foreigners are. We seek a fundamental solution, and that requires much cogitation. If we hurry we shall fail and make mistakes. Perhaps that is why so many mistakes were made in the first decade of China as a republic. We were in too great a hurry. Therefore, now, my suggestion is that for a little while we allow things in Peking to go as they are going, without a president. Then we must get together the principal men of all parties, who represent public opinion, and the tuchuns, who represent power, and we must work out a plan for the government of China which will be effective. After the downfall of the Ching dynasty we tried a plan, adopted from the West, which failed. Now we must work out a new plan.

"Tsao Kun is not a very great man; yet, as a first step toward a permanent government, I am trying to effect peace between him and Sun Yet-sen. I am a Chihli man, and therefore am by nativity close to Tsao Kun, but politically I am associated with Sun Yet-sen. Therefore I work on those two men. Sun and Tsao are diametrically opposite and view the situation in China from different standpoints, but they must come together or there can be no solution of China's governmental problems. Within China proper these two men control the greatest power. Why should they test their strength by military power when it is so much simpler to co-operate. Men who do not know each other personally and who do not understand each other, sometimes fight only for those reasons. I know both men and am trying to bring them together."

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If you are making less than $150 a month, the offer I am going to make will appeal to you. Your spare time will pay you well—your full time will bring you in a handsome income.

Its costs nothing to investigate. Write me today and I will send you full particulars by return mail and place before you the facts so that you can decide for yourself.

ALBERT MILLS, Gen. Mgr. Employment Dept
4842 American Bldg., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Germans Shunning Too Modern Wives

Germans do not want their wives too modern. That is quite clear from advertisements for wives in German newspapers.

A German wholesaler who has a flourishing business in Portugal wants a wife beween 18 and 22 who is able to adopt herself readily to different conditions she will find in Portugal, but who is "not too modern" in her ideas. She must not have bobbed hair, must be companionable, beautiful, good-natured and thoroughly domestic in her tastes.

Many advertisements for wives are in the name of relatives of prospective bridegrooms. They frequently say negotiations are being conducted without the knowledge of the man in the case and will be completed between the two families before the principals are presented to each other.

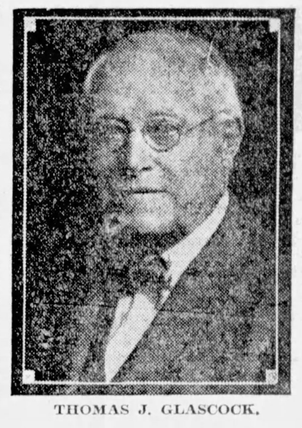
Bibles Are Printed for Quake Victims

Printing presses are running 24 hours a day to supply the earthquake stricken cities of Japan with 500,000 copies of the Bible in Japanese, the American Bible society has announced.

The earthquake, it was stated, completely wrecked the plant in Yokohama where Bibles were produced for distribution throughout the island empire, China, the Philippine Islands, Siam and other parts of the Far East.

Man 74 Years Old Is "Rejuvenated" in Three Weeks Without Gland Operation

Kansas Contractor Tells of Wonderful Results Obtained in Test of New Scientific Discovery.



THOMAS J. GLASCOCK.

Thomas J. Glascock, 74, well-known Kansas contractor, declares he has virtually been made young again by the recently discovered korex compound, which is pronounced superior to "gland treatments" as an invigorator and revitalizer.

"I feel like I did at 35," says Mr. Glascock, "and seem to be getting stronger every day. During my three weeks' use of the new discovery, pains and weaknesses of many years' standing disappeared almost magically. Today I am as vigorous and supple as I was in the prime of life. Furthermore, when I began using the compound, my memory was virtually gone and I was almost blind. Now my mind is clear and active and I can read the finest print without difficulty."

In order to find out whether the results were lasting, Mr. Glascock waited six months before reporting on his test of the discovery. On this point he says:

"Every passing day strengthens my conviction that my restoration is not only complete but permanent. I can't express the happiness this great discovery has brought to me. It has made me 'young' again."

Similar reports are being made almost daily. For instance, D. W. Wood of New Orleans, past 60 years of age, says: "The compound has brought me back to as good, healthy physical condition as I enjoyed at 35. I am apparently as supple as at 25 and my eyesight is better than for years. I would not take $5,000 for what the discovery has done for me."

The compound is a simple home treatment in tablet form, absolutely harmless, yet rated as the quickest and most powerful invigorator known. Acting directly on lower spinal nerve centers and certain glands and blood vessels, it often brings amazing benefits in 24 to 36 hours, according to thousands who have tested it.

"It is wonderful," writes a resident of Hollister, Cal. "In less than 24 hours you can feel it does the work. It makes one feel young as a young man. I am more than happy and glad I tried it." Another Californian says: "The compound is a world's wonder. I feel like I was about 25 and here I am nearly fifty!"

The compound has been tested in all parts of the country and has won the praises of thousands who suffered from nerve weakness, lost or depleted vigor, neurasthenia, premature age, impaired glandular activity and lack of animation and vital force. Its effects seem to be virtually the same on both young and old. Physicians say the principal active ingredient of the compound gives speedy satisfaction in obstinate cases that defy all other treatments. Elderly people pronounce the discovery a real "fountain of youth."

Realizing that thousands of enfeebled, half-alive folk may consider such news "too good to be true," the American distributors have agreed to supply a double-strength treatment of the discovery on a guaranteed trial basis to everyone in need of such a preparation. If you wish to test the compound under a money-back guarantee, write in strict confidence to the Melton Laboratories, 2133 Melton Building, Kansas City, Mo., for a two-dollar treatment of korex compound, mailed in a plain, sealed wrapper. You may enclose two dollars, or simply send your name, without money, and pay two dollars and postage on delivery, as you prefer. In either case, however, if you report within ten days that you are not satisfied, the laboratories will refund the purchase price upon request. These laboratories are nationally known and thoroughly reliable, so nobody need hesitate about accepting their guaranteed offer.

—Advertisement.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1923

It isn't as if the League of Nations had nothing to do.

It is when a state begins to seethe internally that the boundary lines are important to its neighbors.

Seems rather paradoxical and also somewhat ridiculous that European nations are kept down by uprisings.

If man is the noblest work of the Creator can any woman be criticized for wanting one?

What the League of Nations lacks is a backbone but Uncle Sam isn't crazy to make up the deficiency.

Lima Beane says the honeymoon is over when she throws the cook book at him.

Greeley's advice to young men brought up to date: For unrest go West.

Free speech—Yes. Free rumor—No.

In his famous remark that a sucker is born every minute P. T. Barnum made no allowance for twins.

Careless motorists are mistaken if they think it possible to make death popular.

Feminine beauty must make hay while the sun shines. But feminine intellect makes all days bright.

Ireland is in the League of Nations. Now there, Mr. Article X, is your police force.

It has been six years, says one paper, since a petticoat showed. And they looked rather cute, too.

Perhaps there is something in the theory that prohibition is one cause of unrest. Men who followed the custom of getting drunk one day and "sobering up" the next didn't have time to think of other troubles.

We notice that Columbia in a recent cartoon wore her hair over her ears. The girl on the half-dollar surely looks old-fashioned.

Mrs. Coolidge, it seems, will do the knitting for the present administration. There are no knitters in her husband's cabinet.

William J. Bryan can see no reason why a Southern man can't be elected President. Mr. Bryan lives in Florida now, when he is at home.

Men no longer blow out the gas. Instead they light a cigaret at a filling station.

As a Presidential candidate Henry Ford is out of step. Lacking military training his boom started off on the strawfoot instead of hayfoot.

"Seats Free, No Collection," makes a drawing advance notice for a religious meeting.

President Coldge may get up and out at 5:30 A. M. so there will be nobody around to bother him.

Now and then one reads of people, men and women, living to the age of ninety to a hundred years and dying without knowing a thing about vitamines or calories.

People who marry for better or worse are never disappointed.

As it looks now 1924 is going to be a hard year for the Democrats to fool the people.

History says: "Alexander wept for more worlds to conquer." Maybe he did, and maybe he had what was well known in pre-prohibition days as a crying jag.

"A British writer says Europe waits for America to speak." Waiting for American money to talk would better express the European attitude.

Outside of a picture the young housewife doesn't sit in a rocking chair reading a novel while a machine does the week's washing.

General talk averages light because anything that makes conversation is welcome.

Again the baseball championship series of games will be played in New York. We're beginning ta suspect Wall street.

Psychologists are now admitting that the old copybook maxims had a moral influence on the lives of children of early days in this country. That's encouraging. Psychology may yet discover that "a stitch in time saves nine."

Somebody asks why the country road speed limit was raised from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. Probably it was done so the motorist could drive at a speed of forty miles an hour.

"Mexicans are no longer to be screened in movie roles of villainy." There never was any reason for going outside of our own country for villains.

Arresting W. Z. Foster simply gives him more ammunition for shooting off his mouth.

Uncle Sam recognizes soviet Russia's fingerprints. That is as far as he will go.

We have in mind a family of eight mature sons and daughters, every one of whom has been known among acquaintances for their generosity in offering gratuitous advice to others and there isn't one in the whole outfit that has made a success of life.

Give us all the things we want and we will want more.

A grocer's cash customer should always be treated as well as the fellow who is slow to pay.

If the assumption that one man is as good as another were correct there would be no horrible examples.

Everybody ought to be happy, if for no other reason than that few nightmares come true.

Distrust Disarmed

When the old armored cruiser Huron nosed her way through the mists of the sea and into the harbor of Yokohama on a gray morning following earthquake and tidal wave she won the honor of a re-christening. That morning she had ceased to be the thing she was. Identity was lost. She was no longer a fighting ship. Among all the vessels of her kind, that would come to succor a people mute with horror, she was the pioneer of mercy.

Men of the Huron were the first to hear cheers from thousands of throats wrung dry by inarticulate agony, and from other thousands of throats choked by fear of the unseen force that had wrecked cities and obliterated mountains.

Here, then, was a United States warship face to face with the "yellow peril," of which many Americans had thought fearfully and more Americans had talked foolishly for a quarter of a century. Mile after mile she had ploughed through formidable seas—not to fight, to beat down, but to offer a hand to people crushed to earth. The old warship was not there to menace, but to carry a nation's compassion to stricken members of the human race.

Did that act of fellowship disarm distrust?

The Japanese ambassador at Washington says America's open-handed sympathy in Japan's sorest need will forever drive from the Japanese mind all thoughts of American aggressiveness in the Far East. He thinks it will henceforth be difficult for what he calls professional jingoes to terrorize an ignorant public opinion to the point where it will countenance policies of military aggrandizement, on the ground of preparedness against American threats. He adds that "the natural reaction of a Japanese to mention of America will be a thrill of gratitude and warm friendliness."

If you say the Golden Rule isn't practical, that it won't work between nations—the answer is it has never failed to work when given a chance. If you say fairness and square dealing will not win among nations, as it wins between men—you are contradicting the history of the United States in its recorded relations to other nations.

John Hay, statesman and diplomat, forever disarmed distrust in the soul of a nation when he stood against the aggressive countries that sought the dismemberment of China, following the Boxer uprising. As a result of that bit of unfortunate warfare an indemnity of $337,500,000 was exacted against the beaten country. The United States argued that the amount was exorbitant and unjust, and as evidence of her good faith returned to China that portion of her own allotment which she held to be excessive. This country did as it might have wished to be done by. That one act of sympathy and square dealing forever drove from the Chinese minds thoughts of American aggressiveness in China.

The late President Harding's disarmament conference has done more than scrap warships. It has scrapped distrust and disarmed suspicion. That conference was notice to the world that America has no aggressive policy, that she seeks only that which is her own, that she has faith that peace is the product of fair play.

When the Stars and Stripes rippled their way through the fog that shrouded the Yokohama waterfront that dismal morning they carried a message of hope and sympathy. Fancy likes the thought that they sang a son of peace for the whole world to hear—the peace for which men and women of all the world are praying, and for which God is waiting.

Roads of Romance

In spite of the vast development of automobile traffic, in spite of the invention of the graceful and space-annihilating flying machine, in spite, indeed, of years of high financing ending with years of muckraking, of poverty and strike and throttling legislation and political agitation against it for agitation's sake—in spite of all these things the railroad remains the most romantic industry in America.

The passing train is as much a commonplace in the farmer's life as his barnyard pump and, yet, when the Limited or the local freight or only the snub-nosed switching engine comes along the plowman pauses in his work and watches the locomotive and cars out of sight.

The artist has the habit of railing against the ugliness of industrialism. Still, he has found in freight yards, in busy passenger stations, in the smoke that reluctantly lets the sunlight creep through and among the lights of lanterns by night, themes for his talents. The mass of literature pertaining to the railroad is large. The poet and the novelist have written of it hardly less than the economist and the investment banker.

The toy that the boy of three or four plays with the most and clings to most fondly is the miniature locomotive. The man that the boy of seven or eight makes his hero most readily is the engineer. Older boys have had their whole day brightened by a wave of the hand from the brakeman, balancing perilously upon the feight car. Youths in their teens have labored joyously and without remuneration upon small duties for station agents and telegraphers—receiving pay enough in the right to be on terms of intimacy with such glorified citizens. It has been from these youths that the railroads have received most of their recruits.

The railroad industry has been described as a "housekeeping job" rather than a productive institution. The appeal it has to the human mind, and sometimes to the human heart, tends to raise doubts about man's highest joy coming from creative labors. The steel mills are purely creative. But they repulse more than they attract.

Part of the great tragedy of the railroad at present is that so many young men who feel drawn to the industry are forced to turn their backs upon it. Other lines of enterprise offer swifter and more certain promotion. Other trades are free of strife within them and are not objects of attacks from without. It has been remarked that the railroad has become "an old man's occupation." It should not be.

The railroads have been discussed from every angle from rates to the service of binding the states of the republic together. It is time that their sentimental value should have some attention. Perhaps if this were measured, if everyone should finally realize what the railroad has meant to him imaginatvely, we would have a better basis for adjusting the railroad problem than merely one of freights and returns upon investment.

New Keys to Wedlock

If comic artists were abreast of the times they would no longer picture Cupid with a bow and arrow and shooting haphazardly at susceptible hearts from ambush. Rather they would arm him with the tools of trade of the man of medicine.

The matrimonial reports of our day are undertaking to put love on a sound, scientific basis. In the front rank are the eugenists with an eye principally to hereditary. At their heels are the psycho-analysts who have the singular idea that self-love and intelligence can be brought to harmonize with each other.

The latest authorities upon the subject embrace a chiropodist and a blood specialist. The chiropodist tells the world that happiness of marriage is a question of feet—soul mates must first of all be sole mates. He guarantees connubial bliss where the feet track according to his specifications. Dr. William S. Bainbridge of New York recently informed a group of surgeons that there are four kinds of blood. Unfortunate unions can be prevented—he declared—by seeing to it that the marriages are within the same blood group.

Let us skip a few hundred years and behold the synthetic romance of a youth and a maid of some generations to come. The young man, armed with a stethescope, a tape measure and the means of making a blood test, goes to call upon the lady whose charms have attracted him. He taps a vein, listens to the thump of her heart and to the wild whistling through her bronchial tubes and ends his labors with a careful examination of the soles of her feet. Satisfied with the showing he makes a request for a kiss and obtains one, duly hygienized through a strainer whipped from a vanity bag. That is, he does unless the young woman wallops him instead.

Coal and Congress

Some form of government regulation of the coal industry seems to have been made inevitable by the industry itself.

It has been unable to clear away its own abuses and to deal seriously with its own faults. Months ago, someone called it "the wost managed business in the world." The federal coal commission has uncovered so much evidence of backwardness and stupidity and vicious practice that the pronouncement, with due allowance for exaggeration, appears to be justified.

The principal trouble with the commission's recommendations is that they will come before a congress which will be rabid for material to employ in the national campaign of next year. The present advice is to put the coal trade under the control of the interstate commerce commission. But many congressmen—particularly if their reelection is in danger or they entertain ambitions for higher office—will not be satisfied with a settlement so simple. The thing lacks the quality of the spectacular. It promises nothing in the way of personal publicity. So there will be other recommendations. There will probably be a multitude of bills. There will be furious debate and wild speech. In the end congress may adopt a course which, though interesting as a novelty and welcome to the political classes as bringing an increase in federal jobs, will represent no solution of the coal problem whatever.

The action of the coal operators will, of course, have a determining factor in the legislation. Two years ago they fought the Frelinghuysen bill. A new measure is bound to be more drastic than that, simply because of the forthcoming elections. In case the operators are so ill advised as to fill Washington with lobbyists, a thing the radicals would pray for, the bill that will go to the President for signature may be only a step toward nationalization of the mines. The public has the same attitude toward coal operators that it had toward the railroad financiers twenty years ago. What the operators plainly indicate they don't want the opportunist congressmen will strive hard to force them to swallow. This will be carried out without reference to the welfare of the nation.

Henry Ford can't see any difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party, so he says. And Henry looks the same to either of the old parties.

We assume that it would not be altogether out of place to have this legend engraved on the casket plate of a riot victim: Unrest in peace.

BUFFER STATE OF BALTIC

Interviews With Two Lett Leaders

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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IT IS interesting to talk with men who are making a nation. Take this Republic of Latvia. I have already described it as three times the size of Massachusetts, with a population of between one and two million people. Formerly a part of Russia, it is now one of the buffer states between that great political entity and the countries of western Europe, and it is like to have a most important place for a generation or so in the future. Closely allied to Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania and Poland, it is a part of this world of the Baltic Republics which has jumped into being and which is carving out its destiny in the development of the new Europe. It is like talking with the founders of our country within a year or so after we declared our independence of England, when Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and men of that sort were trying to build a firm foundation for our republic.

There are men of the same sort in Latvia, and I may say they have about the same job. I give you interviews with two of them. One is Karlis Ulmanis, who, like Thomas Jefferson, aided in writing the constitution of the new nation, and the other is Dr. Z. A. Meierovics, the premier, who is practically the head of the government of this infant republic. Both men are young, and both are live, active forces who will have much to do in the political problems of the present and future.

A Talk With the Premier.

It was in his office at the Castle, looking out on the wide Dvina river, that I had my chat with Dr. Meierovics. I had made my way past the helmeted guard at the gate, crossed a court and climbed the stairs, going by soldier after soldier, until I came to the uniformed captain who is adjutant to the Latvian premier. He led me into a room 40 feet square, furnished somewhat like one of the reception rooms of our state department, and heated by a porcelain stove, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. Dr. Meierovics shook hands with me as we were introduced and we sat side by side on a sofa as we talked. I was surprised at the youth of the premier. He is, I judge of about the same age as Thomas Jefferson was when he was secretary of state, and like Jefferson, he was brought up on a farm. His mother died a few days after he was born, and his father when he was only four years of age. He was educated in the Riga Polytechnic school and the University of Moscow, after which he had some diplomatic experience under the czar.

My first question was that which arises when one thinks of any of these little republics. It was as to the permanency of Latvia. Dr. Meierovics said:

"We Letts have but little doubt as to the sound foundation of our republic. We are a homogeneous people, full of patriotism and naturally strong. We are always ready to fight for our rights and during the years following the first Russian revolution we battled again and again for our independence. We organized a government at the earliest possible moment, and I may say that we are now on our feet. We have had no help outside the United States, and notwithstanding that our currency is stable and our credit grows better every week. Everyone is at work. We have in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million here in Riga, and the unemployment does not number more than 800. We are rapidly advancing politically, and our relations with our neighbors are good."

About Land Reform.

"How do you reconcile the justice of your confiscation of the estates of the nobles and the giving of them to the peasants?" I asked.

"That is easy," replied the premier. "It was a political and economic necessity. On one side were the Russian Bolsheviks proposing a common division of property, and on the other a land-hungry people which had been kept out of its rights for seven centuries. We had to divide the lands to withstand Bolshevism, and at the samo time the economic reasons were many."

"How about the Balts?" I inquired. "Can you satisfy them and make them good Latvian citizens?"

"I think so, although it may not be for some time to come. We have not fixed, as yet, what is to be done in the way of settlement. We have left each of the estate owners from 60 to 100 hectares (150 to 250 acres), which is a large farm here in Europe. We have also allowed him to keep, as far as possible, his houses, stock and farm implements. At this time only about 15 of the families have moved away. The remainder are taking part in politics and we have quite a percentage of them in the constituent assembly."

"Suppose Russia should establish a republic. Would Latvia join in as one of the states?"

"I doubt whether there will ever be a Russian republic," replied the premier. "Russia has so many different races and peoples and localities, that it is difficult to see how they can combine into one autonomous democratic whole. We Latvians do not belong to the same race as the Russians. They are Slabs. We are Indo-Europeans. We think differently and have different ambitions. I can see no reason why Russia should insist upon the possession of Latvia. We are a transit state, a country between Europe and Russia, so constituted geographically that we form the natural entrance to that great empire of the east. We have five railway lines running out from our excellent harbors and the entry of goods will be as free as though the harbors belonged to Russia itself. We shall have free ports and there will be no duty on goods sent across the country. This was the place we held under the old regime. Siberian game, butter, grain, and other products came across here to the Baltic and were shipped out from our ports. Raw materials were brought in here and manufactured into products for Russia and Siberia. These relations will be renewed when industrial Russia is again on its feet."

The Latvians Like Us.

"What can we do for Latvia?" I asked.

"You have already done a great deal," replied the premier. "The United States came to us in our great need and fed the hungry. It kept us alive when on the edge of starvation, and it has shown itself to be our great and good friend. We expect this relation to continue and hope is founded upon the universal gratitude which prevails here for America.

"Every man, woman and child among us knows of your country. It is synonymous with charity and brotherly love. We hope that our national relations will grow closer and closer, and we should like to see the United States reap the benefit of this feeling. There is bound to be a great Russian market and all other countries are preparing to enter it. We shall be glad to welcome you, and hope that your exporting and manufacturing interests will establish branches and agencies here, ready to take advantage of the opening of the Russian market as soon as it comes. As to our own needs, they will be small, for we are comparatively poor; but we shall buy what we can and trade with you to the extent of our power. Like all the rest of Europe we want loans, but only loans based upon credit; our interest will be paid promptly and the principal as soon as we can."

"What is your economic condition today?"

"It is far better than that of most of the nations of Europe. Our budget is balanced and our wealth is beginning to grow. We have a good business people. They do not expect to get something for nothing, and are enthusiastically at work in the building up of the country."

Why Ulmanis Visited U. S.

It was at his home here in Riga that I talked with Karlis Ulmanis. He speaks English fluently, has visited the United States, and has a good knowledge of our country and people. I was interested in his reason for coming to America. It was a case of necessity. Said he:

"I left Latvia in a hurry. The powers that were then in force were not satisfied with my activities here and had I remained I should probably have been elevated about three feet from the ground and left in a most uncomfortable position. I returned home in 1913, at the time of the General Amnesty Act."

Karlis Ulmanis has always been noted for his independence, and independent thinkers were very unsafe in the old Russian empire.

He is a natural leader and has something of the same personal magnetism as my old friend William J. Bryan, who turns black to white while he is speaking to you, although it gets black again when you leave. As Mr. Ulmanis talked, it seemed to me that the Baltic barons had hoofs and horns, and that the taking away of the greater part of their estates without any compensation as yet, and with very little compensation in prospect, was an act of justice decreed by God. As I reflect, it seems that there may be another side to the question and that this destruction of all property rights is allied somewhat to Bolshevism.

No Bolshevism in Latvia.

I had asked about the Socialistic feeling of the people. He replied:

"There is no Bolshevism in Latvia. There may have seemed to be some when we took over the estates, but we expect to pay the Balts for their lands at the regular price. At the present time that is low, but it is not the fault of the government. Our land office is figuring out the values and in some way the old estate owners will receive compensation.

"There is no need for anybody to fear a Bolshevistic revolution in Latvia," continued Mr. Ulmanis. "That possibility disappeared when the lands were divided. Our people were land hungry. At the time of the revolution 75 per cent of Latvia was held by a few families, whose titles came from the conquests of the land barons hundreds of years in the past. For generations the people had worked for their masters, and they had but few rights that those masters were bound to respect. This had continued for centuries, and when the Republic was established 68 per cent of the rural population had no lands whatever. Now the large tracts have been divided into small holdings and there are thousands owning farms who had none before."

"What will be the effect upon your production?"

"It will greatly increase. There is no manure so good for land as the foot of the owner, and these farms are so small that every farmer will tramp over every acre he owns every day. The land will be intensively cultivated, and that along the best agricultural lines. We are thoroughly alive as to our farming possibilities and we are doing all we can to educate the pioneer farmers. There is a college of agriculture here in Riga, and four agricultural high schools scattered over the country. We have four experiment stations and 20 elementary farm schools. Our central associations are now employing about 200 specialists in agriculture of one kind or another."

"Are you an agriculturist or a dirt farmer?"

"I am both. I am the son of a farmer and, in my youth, worked on the farm. Later I took up the study of how to better agricultural conditions in social and economical ways."

"What is to be the future of Latvian farming?"

"I imagine it will be along the same lines as those which have made Denmark so prosperous. We have much the same conditions and we shall probably be one of the chief dairy farms for England and the other great industrial countries. Our specialties will be eggs, bacon and butter, with flax and grain in addition. We are already shipping butter and eggs to London. We have established a co-operative movement and we have 500 co-operative societies of consumers alone. We have 200 co-operatives for arranging matters of credits, and the Co-operative Society of State Employes, which was organized about 1920, has thousands of members and its turnover amounts to many million roubles a year. We have co-operative societies for buying machinery and other supplies, and we are eliminating the middle-man as far as we can and giving the farmer the profit."

"What is to be the future of Latvia? Will your nation have a skyrocket existence or is it to be a permanent member of the World Powers?"

"I am sure it will be permanent," replied Mr. Ulmanis. "Latvia has come to stay as an autonomous government, and the same is true of Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania and Poland. I do not apprehend a union of these several republics in the sense of having a United States of the Baltic. I do not believe there will be a United States of Russia. That country has a hundred different nationalities, and it can never come together as a republican community. As to Latvia, it is ready to co-operate with Russia in a business way but not in any political union. Our ports will always be open to the people who live east of us, and our mission is to furnish a half-way station between the East and the West. We shall have free ports at Riga, Windau and Libau, and here capital can come and manufacture for the Russian market of the future. It is the natural factory site for the 180,000,000 of Slavs and your big American industries ought to come here and found branches."

A Cultured Nation.

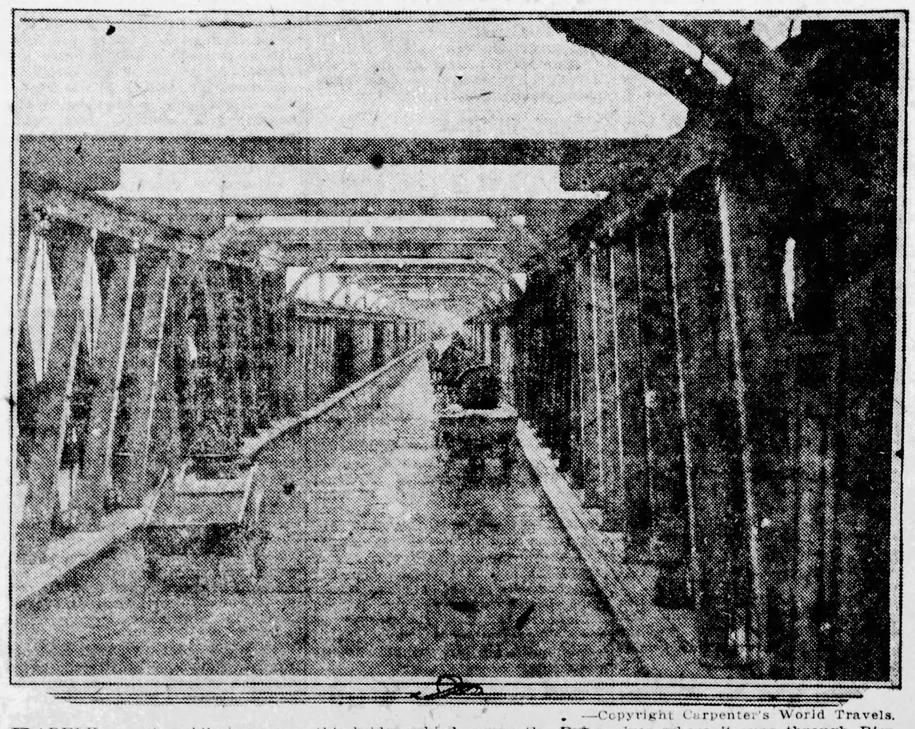
"Have the Letts enough culture to hold their own among the new nations?"

"Yes, we are more advanced than most of the others about us. We have more high schools to our population than Germany, and the number of newspapers and books published in Lettish is unusually large in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Our people are anxious for more education. They learn easily. They are hard working and have the faculty of stick-to-itiveness. We have already shown Europe that we can manage our own affairs and so far the acts of the government have not been at all bad. We are good fighters. We had to drive out the Germans and the Bolshevists, and at one time we had 75,000 men under arms, when our population was only 1,500,000. We have a nation of patriots. Our women are great lovers of their country and during the war they took spado and shovel and worked with the men."

"Did the Lotts fight for Russia?" I asked.

"Yes, notwithstanding Russia tried to wipe out our nationality and culture before the war. We asked the czar to allow us to have a Lettish army and a Lettish general. He refused at first, but when Latvia was half conquered, and there seemed to be no prospect of saving the other half he gave us the right and said we should have our autonomy if we drove out the Germans. Then our whole nation went to arms. We fought with the enemy, recovered Livonia, and kept the Germans at bay for more than three years. Hindenburg said that had it not been for the seven Lettish regiments Riga would have fallen like a ripe berry into the dish of the kaiser. Nevertheless when the Bolsheviks met at Brest-Litovsk, Latvia was ceded to the Germans and the cry went forth that the Baltic Sea would be a great German lake. It was only after the armistice that the Letts were able to form their national council and proclaim the country a free and sovereign state."

Traffic Here Different Than in U. S.



—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

RARELY an automobile is seen on this bridge which spans the [illegible] a river where it runs through Riga. Crossing the [illegible] passengers, hand carts, dr[illegible] and carriages, but no motor cars.

Republican Flays Wet Plank Plan

Condemning a recommendation of a "wet" plank in the New Jersey state Republican platform, made by a recent conference of Republicans in Trenton, former Uniter States Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, in a letter to former Governor Edward S. Stokes, chairman of the New Jersey state Republican committee, made public last week, takes sharp issue with "the effort to stir up wet sentiment." The Republican party, he said, "should not bend as has the Democratic party in New Jersey, to the brewers, distillers, gamblers, bootleggers and law breakers."

"If the Republican party in New Jersey believes that the eighteenth amendment should be repealed or amended," Mr. Frelinghuysen wrote, "let it, at a congressional election manfully so declare. Let there be no evasion, no cowardice, no nullification. Let us above all things be honest."

ABE MARTIN

It seems like th' worse a feller stacks up th' worse he's sold on knickerbockers.

Even travelin' as plain Lord Renfrew, th' Prince o' Wales 'll have t' carry a tuxedo suit an' be afraid t' order ham an' eggs

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Thrifty

FOR years I've been cautious and thrifty, I salted the dimes as they came, and now I'm two score and fifty, you see me ahead of the game. I toiled with conspicuous ardor, and went to the bank with the tin, and now I have pigs in my larder, and bacon and spuds in the bin. And fellows who blew in their earnings, who squandered desirable dough, are busted and sick with their yearnings for comforts they never shall know. All day through the streets they are drilling, and seeking, from dawn until dark, some job that will bring them a shilling, some graft that will yield them a mark. I see them, the weary old walkers, I see them and pity them all; for they should be perched in their rockers, each one in his opulent hall. In beds that are silken and classy they all should be able to snore; they all should be chipper and sassy, with never a wolf at the door. If people would save in life's Summer, life's Winter would find them serene, with bundles of coin that a plumber might view and with envy turn green. Alas, it is idle, this preaching, my sermons have always been spurned; the people are seeking and reaching for new ways to blow what they've earned.

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Lines for a Friend's House

God bless this house and all within it,
Let no harsh spirit enter in it,
Let none approach who would betray,
None with a bitter word to say.
Shield it from harm and sorrow's sting,
Here let the children's laughter ring,
Grant that these friends from year to year
Shall build their happiest memories here.

God bless this house and those who love it,
Fair be the skies which bend above it,
May never anger's thoughtless word
Within these sheltering walls be heard,
May all who rest beside this fire
And then depart, glad thoughts inspire,
And make them feel who close the door,
Friendship has graced their home once more.

God bless this house and those who keep it,
In the sweet oils of gladness steep it,
Endow these walls with lasting wealth,
The light of love, the glow of health,
The palm of peace, the charm of mirth,
Good friends to sit around the hearth,
And with each nightfall perfect rest—
Here let them live their happiest.

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VARIETIES

The masquerades of San Angelo, near Mexico, are famous.

Wire wings, tinted to any shade, are fashionable in France.

Slot machines now dispense daily insurance policies for a nickel.

Masquerading was forbidden in France (1535) owing to its abuses.

The annual gas production in the United States is 330,000,000,000 feet.

Mahogany trees do not reach their full height until they are 200 years old.

St. Louis uses huge vacuum cleaners to clear some of its streets of dirt.

It was not until the nineteenth century that the plague came to India.

Women's suffrage societies now exist in many of the large cities in China.

In the United States gas is served to 4,600 municipalities by 941 companies.

Birmingham, Ala., has organized a school to teach textile designing to women.

The larvae of eels are born in the Spring in the Atlantic at a depth of 1,000 feet.

In ancient Egypt trained monkeys were used to help gather the fruit from trees.

It is estimated the total number of newspapers published in the world is 56,000.

St. Bartholomew's hospital in London, recently celebrated its 800th anniversary.

Wireless control of a cotton goods loom was featured in a fashion show held in Baltimore.

In Detroit lunacy commissions are striving to ascertain if automobile speeders are insane.

A large winking eye placed on automobile windshields in Missouri is used for advertising.

The library of Princeton University is said to possess the largest collection of books on baptism in the world.

The word "magnet" comes from the fact that the best specimens of lodestone came from Magnesia, city in Asia Minor.

Of 754 applicants for vaccination treatment against rabies at the Pasteur Institute of Paris, last year, there was not a single mortality.

Reindeer herds started in Alaska 33 years ago with 16 animals have grown until today there are 250,000 head of reindeer in that territory.

Cosima Wagner, widow of Richard Wagner, and daughter of Franz Liszt, is still living in Berlin, and is reported to be in wretched poverty.

The yearly mortality among physicians in England is higher than that among the members of any other of the so-called learned professions.

A slide rule especially designed to aid in the solution of problems in airship navigation, has been developed by the United States bureau of standards.

A new sweet cherry which ripens from a week to ten days earlier than any cherry now grown, has been evolved at the New York agricultural experiment station.

Queen Alexandra, in her thoughtfulness for birds, has a tree at Sandringham on which in cold weather nuts, fruits and odd scraps of food are tied to the branches.

The Australian lemon or desert kumquat is the hardiest of all evergreen citrus fruits and grows in regions where the temperature sometimes falls nearly to zero.

Something new if not strictly attractive, was introduced on fakirs' row at the Nantucket cattle show. In an African dodger game rotten eggs were used in place of basoballs.

Of all occupied men and boys in 22 leading countries, 51.4 per cent are engaged in agriculture, and, of all occupied women and girls, 60.0 per cent follow agriculture pursuits.

A thief-proof electric bulb has been made by providing a breakable plaster of paris ring in the plug, which, once destroyed, prevents the lamp from being screwed from its socket.

It is planned to abolish certain of the locks on the lower Seine between Rouen and Paris, and raise the levels of those allowed to remain in order to speed up traffic and lower freight rates.

The new destructive insect and pest act recently passed by the Canadian parliament prohibits shipments of potatoes into Canada from California, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland.

Preparations are being made to introduce two new insect parasites to help fight the European earwig, which does great damage to certain grasses and flowers in Washington, Oregon and Rhode Island.

Efforts will be made to put identification bands on 500 wild geese and ducks at Point Barrow, northern-most Alaska, in an attempt to gain more information about the migratory habits of these birds.

Southern high school boys go to the movies alone more often than boys or girls of any other section of the country, questionnaires sent to 17,000 boys and 20,000 girls throughout the country indicate.

The treatment of leprosy has been so successful during the last 10 years at the Kalihi hospital, near Honolulu, and on Molokai island that a considerable percentage of the lepers have been paroled as being "not a menace to public health."

The bell in the Congregational church at Wiscasset, Me., contains 15 pounds of metal from a bell cast by Paul Revere, which once hung in the church tower. The original church was burned in 1907 and the Revere bell was destroyed in the fire.

China imported petroleum products in 1922 worth about $63,000,000, as against $52,000,000 worth in 1921. This gain resulted from an increased demand for kerosene by the farmers, especially grain raisers, who received high prices for their crops and were better able to purchase luxuries.

New Zealand expects to raise $5,000,000 to aid persons desiring to build homes. The new fund, if approved by the government, will allow an advance up to 85 per cent of construction costs. The government has already assisted in the building of 12,861 homes at an expenditure of about $91,000,000.

Women in the last 10 years have invented some 1,400 different "new and useful articles," according to a report by the United States patent office, ranging from a rotary plow-share to an egg beater. Among inventions enumerated are a cow tail holder, a reinforced bowl in which to beat eggs, and an artificial eyelash.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

A BIT OF LIFE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

All the lessons of life do not have to be taken out of books. Most of the lessons can be found in life itself if one would but take the trouble to study life as it really is. Aunt Martha wants to reiterate this week a real life story with which she came into contact, a story that teaches a lesson. It is the story of a girl we will call Betty.

Betty was one of a large family and her busy mother had little time for her as she was but one of many children. The result was that the children were allowed to go their own ways in a great many things and often their own way was not the safest road.

Betty's home was not located in the best part of town. It was too near the steel mills and the surrounding groups of little cottages which housed the foreign workers in those mills. But Betty's father had to live near his work and his small wages and large family did not permit him much choice as to the locality where he could dwell.

These foreigners were mostly Hungarians and Bulgarians and they did not confine themselves to the narrow streets of their settlement but often strolled in neighboring streets where poorer American families lived including Betty's. Now Betty was pretty, very pretty. Allowed to come and go as she pleased it was not long until she became acquainted with some of the young men of the foreign settlement. The American boys had acquired the habit of going to other parts of the city for their sweethearts, and as Betty worked a meager wage after school hours in a little candy store where she did not meet the better parts of town and her friendship was limited to the Hungarians and Hungarians. That is the reason why Boris, a Bulgarian young man of 25, became quite friendly with Betty, who was only 16 at the time.

Boris was a serious youth. He wanted a wife and Betty attracted him because she was different from the Bulgarian girls he knew. Her age was no bar, for in the old world the girls marry young. Persistence usually always wins, and it was not long until Betty had promised to marry Boris.

Her family objected to the arrangement as they did not want a foreigner in the family. They told Betty that Bulgarian and American ideals of living were too far apart to produce a happy marriage. But Betty thought she knew more than her parents whom she thought were too old-fashioned. Besides nearly all the young men she knew were Bulgarians and she wasn't going to let nationality condemn her to the life of an old maid.

To make a long story short, Betty ran away and married Boris. Upon returning to the city the young couple began housekeeping in a small cottage in a foreign settlement which belonged to Boris. Betty's family was poor, but her home was an American home. Now she discovered that although Boris, who made excellent wages, was not poor, their home was Bulgarian and not American.

Betty was not supposed to do as her mother had done but as her husband's mother had done. She was not supposed to cook American dishes, but Bulgarian dishes. This complete change in her mode of living caused Betty to become dissatisfied.

At first the glamour of love kept her content but this was soon dissipated as Boris revealed more and more of his character. His bride found that she was less of a companion to Boris and more of a slave. It was work, work, work. If she wanted to go downtown there was a bitter quarrel. If she desired a new dress Boris lost no time in informing her that if she remained at home where she belonged she didn't need one. And Betty became more unhappy and could do nothing about it. Her family had been against her marriage and pride forbade her leaving Boris and returning to her home.

Then a little daughter came and there was more misery in its mother's heart as Boris declared that the child was to be raised as a Bulgarian and not as an American. As the months flew by Boris treated his wife worse and worse. Not only did he fail to give her one cent to spend as she saw fit but often he beat her. Many times Betty went to the little store nearby to buy tobacco and cigarettes and a soft drink to carry back to her husband but there was not one penny for her to spend on herself. She dared not defy him for it meant a beating. She knew this as once she had bought a little candy.

Finally Betty became seriously ill. Her changed life had much to do with bringing on this illness. She never recovered, but passed away into another world, a happier world for her. And Boris, who was miserly with his money as far as she was concerned, spared no expense at her funeral. In life money was forbidden Betty. In death it was showered upon her. Her body was placed in a costly casket. It was clothed in an expensive dress, the like of which she couldn't have when alive.

And Boris placed a fine new leather purse in the still white hand. It contained some jewelry and a crisp bill of large denomination. In life Betty could have nothing. In death there was nothing too expensive for her. And so she was laid away to rest while the Bulgarians marveled over the love her husband showed for her by lavishing upon his poor departed wife such a costly funeral.

This story shows that there are all kinds of people in the world. Most of us do not know how the other person lives until such stories are brought to our notice. Now let us learn this lesson and try to do acts of kindness for those we love and cherish while they live and not wait until death takes them away. For what we do after death does not make them happier. A few kind acts while they live are worth more than senseless extravagance and many tears after they go away forever.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Life is a progress and not a station. —Emerson.

WRITES FOR MOTHERS.

Well, well! I see Mr. W. B. snoozing over there in the corner so I will not slip in and chat a minute. As this is my first visit I feel just a little timid. Nevertheless I enjoy your letters just the same. I thought I would write something regarding the relationship between wife and mother-in-law and how this relationship may cause either happiness or misery.

It is a part of a mother's duty to love her son so well that when he marries she can, without a murmur, see his wife take first place in her son's affections. A man's wife and his mother are the two women whose influences are strongest upon him for either good or evil. If harmony does not exist between them, if there are quarrels and fault finding there is danger of disastor. It is the part of the true mother not to let such conditions arise. She should forget self and for the sake of her son, treat his wife with the respect and consideration due the mother of her son's children.

A mother should do everything possible to make her son's marriage a happy one. If she criticizes his wife, if she points out her deficiencies, if she allows herself to be jealous she is sowing seeds of discord that will develop into bitter fruit. Motherhood is one long sacrifice of self and the sacrifice should extend to the woman whose marriage into the family makes her one of its daughters.

A mother's happiness depends largely upon the happiness of her children. If they are happy she is happy, and when the son marries it is for her to aid his happiness by approving of his wife and accepting the fact that she is supreme in his life.

There are, of course, other sides to this question but this one thing is true. According to the laws of God and man a man's wife should be to him more than all others. She is queen in the domain called home and it is here that the mother-in-law can either help to hold her or tear her from her throne. — Just a Mother.

MORE ARGUMENT

I am writing this in answer to C. B. S. of Kentucky. C. B. S. used the words numbskull and pighead very freely, but just wait a few years and see who the numbskulls and pigheads are. An evolutionist contradicts the word of God when he says we are improving mentally, morally and physically.

Our first parents were created perfect. By that I mean they were able to keep the perfect will of their Maker. But they fell into sin and all their offspring were born in sin and iniquity. Even a numbskull or pighead knows that this means they degenerated. The world is buried in sin but the numbskulls and pigheads of C. B. S. see relief through the return of our Redeemer to all.

This earth certainly was in a molten state but it is nearing completion as a perfect habitation for humanity. To say the ice caps are crowding toward the equator is ridiculous. The earth was free from ice until the water canopy fell, causing the great flood, and the ice caps froze immediately.

All real scientists say the ice cap at the North pole reached as far as Pennsylvania or Kentucky. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the ice in the northern hemisphere has melted. When nine-tenths has gone in a refrigerator it doesn't take long for the other tenth to go.

Wheat was raised further north last year than ever before. The earth has never been perfect but it is nearing perfection. Nobody can ever make me believe God intends to have dead planets traveling through space. He doesn't do business in that way.—Ethelia of Pa.

SERVE GOD

I have been an interested listener for a long time, so I guess I will add my mite. Have you ever thought how easy it is for church members and professed Christians to become careless in our service for Christ?

In this day of easy transportation and Saturday night town going we often stay so late we are sleepy on Sunday morning and cannot get up in time to go to Sunday school. If we do go we are too drowsy to take any active part in the service. I have actually seen people go to sleep while the teacher was in the midst of teaching an interesting lesson upon which she had spent hours of study and which was presented to the class in an interesting manner.

Then we attend lodge meetings of all kinds and pay our dues regularly but forget or neglect to attend the church services or pay our financial obligations to the church, thus putting our social relations before our service to God.

I am not a bit opposed to secret societies or social orders, as I am a member of several and have received great benefit from them. But let us put our service for God ahead of everything else.

A few weeks ago there was a picnic given in our neighborhood on Sunday by a secret organization and all the adult members but two of our Sunday school were at the picnic or somewhere else that day. I wondered why they couldn't have come to Sunday school first and then have gone to the picnic, which was held a short distance from the church.

We all plan diligently to meet the expenses of everyday life, but do not plan for the minister's salary or for the missionary or benevolent expenses of the church. Let us think more seriously of these facts which are not easy to face, and let us serve God with all our might.—Molly P. of Ind.

Double Duty

A container filled with salt and pepper well mixed is convenient for the invalid's tray. It eliminates an extra shaker and is easier for the sick person to handle.

Better Than Food

One woman has a sign, "Show Your Good Disposition When You Come In Here," hung in her kitchen, which she claims is the best part of good health. How about it?

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

I never knew men could come near fainting away before until I seen Papa do it the other morning. Mamma has nearly fainted several times. One time I remember was when one of the neighbors who's always borrowing something or other came back with a kettle after she had it for two months, so long Mamma forgot she had one but thought I took it away to play in a shack several of us boys built on a vacant lot. I got whipped and sent to bed early for losing the kettle.

I told her at the time I didn't have no kettle nor didn't take no kettle but she said I wasn't telling the truth. Then when the neighbor woman brought it back Mamma just fainted or almost did and I crowed about how I was right but I guess then I didn't have much to crow about cause Mamma couldn't take back that whipping she gave me. One other time Mamma fainted was when Papa gave her five dollars and surprised her cause she didn't ask for it.

Getting back to my story, Papa nearly came to have a fainting spell the other morning after he got through talking about getting a new suit and overcoat. He said he didn't have a new suit for a year and he needed it. Then he looked at Mamma as if she was going to tell him the same she told him last year after he got through announcing he was going to have a new suit. She said then he must be dolling himself up so as to make a hit with some new stenographer down at the office. They had such an argument that when Papa finally got the suit he said he earned it cause he had to earn the money to pay for it and then talk himself to death to make Mamma feel right toward him.

But this time when Papa mentioned a new suit and overcoat Mamma said, "That's fine. You need one." And Papa got white around the face and began to make strange sounds and it looked as if he was going to fall down. But he drank some water and laid down on the davenport and fought off the spell. Mamma was worried and asked him if it was his heart and he said it wasn't but it was such a shock to his nerves to have her agree with him right off the bat.

Mamma said she agreed because she needed a new hat and a new coat and a new dress. Then Papa almost fainted again but I guess she'll get all them new things cause Papa is going to get the suit.—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Apple Cake.

Make a light, sweet biscuit dough as follows: Sift together 1½ cups of ordinary bread flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of sugar and ½ teaspoonful of salt. Work into this with the finger-tips, 1 heaping teaspoonful of butter. Then moisten this dry mixture with ¾ of a cup of sweet milk. This will make a soft dough. Carefully turn it into a lightly floured piepan and pat it down with the hand, until it covers the entire surface of the pan and is about one inch thick all over. The next step is to pare, core and quarter five or six apples and press these apple-quarters deep into the dough in the pan (put them close together and cover every bit of the dough). Then sprinkle the apple with ½ cup of granulated sugar which has been mixed with one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Slip the pie pan into a hot oven to bake from 25 to 30 minutes. In the baking the dough should rise and brown delicately between the apple pieces. Peaches may be used in place of apples if desired.

Eggs With Onions.

Five hard boiled eggs, 1 onion, 1 teaspoonful cornstarch, ½ cup milk, seasoning. Slice thin a medium sized onion into a hot frying pan in which there is a teaspoonful of dripping or vegetable oil. Fry to light brown. Mix with the onion a teaspoonful of cornstarch and ½ cup sweet milk. Season. Stir constantly for five minutes, then add five sliced, hard boiled eggs. Stir, but do not let them boil. When they are heated through pour into a dish and serve.

Hashed Brown Potatoes With Ham.

Mix 3 cups of chopped potatoes with 1 cup chopped ham, 1 cup of milk and salt and pepper to taste. Melt 2 tablespoonfuls of bacon drippings in an iron frying pan and pack the potato and ham mixture into the pan. Cover and cook slowly until the milk is absorbed and the omelet brown on the bottom. Turn out on a hot platter and garnish with crisp sprigs of parsley.

Potato Fried Cake.

Mix one large cup of riced potatoes, 1 large cup sweet milk, 1 large cup of sugar. Add 3 eggs with whites and yolks separately beaten and 3 teaspoonfuls each of melted butter and baking powder. Vanilla flavor might be added. Add flour enough to roll the dough on the board and fry in hot lard. By adding 1 large tablespoonful of vinegar to the grease browning is increased.

When Cutting Up Soap

Instead of cutting up soap with a knife, use an old suet or vegetable grater. This grates the soap finely, with the result that it dissolves and forms a lather much more quickly than when the old method is used.

Good Small Cake

Here's a recipe for a tasty small cake:

Cream four tablespoonfuls butter, thoroughly mixing three-fourths cup of water with it. Add two egg yolks and one-fourth cup cold water. Mix four tablespoons corn starch, three-fourths cup of flour and two teaspoons baking powder and sift twice. Combine the mixtures. Add two egg whites beaten until stiff, one-half teaspoon vanilla and one-fourth teaspoon lemon extract.

Beat briskly for five minutes. Turn into a well-buttered and slightly floured pan. Press into the corners and upon the sides of the pan. Cover with shredded almonds and powdered sugar and bake from 30 to 45 minutes.

Yes, This Is a Church

—Copyright, P & A. Photos

MOST of us are familiar with far different appearing churches than the one in the photograph above. This is Chicago's new skyscraper church, the spire of which has just been completed. It is known as the Chicago Temple building, and towers far above the other skyscrapers in the vicinity.

BOYS AND GIRLS

God will not look over you for medals, degrees and diplomas, but for scars. —Anon.

SHE TELLS THE WORLD

Sniff, sniff, sniff. Know what that means? It might mean that one is weeping, and again it might mean that there is a delicious breath of Fall in the air. It is nearing the time for Aunt Martha's birds to migrate southward. I wonder where the flappers will go. I refuse to be a flapper although my A. E. F. brother says my tongue is always flapping.

Brother says I will never do anything great, and I believe it, for I have tried to imitate the French shrug of his shoulders, and I will tell the world I cannot do it. So I have decided that it is the little things that count after all.

Last May I found an old tub, the outside of which was spotted like a leopard. The inside was full of rich soil, and I decided to make the old tub bloom. So I planted a marigold in the center. The marigold may be yellow, but it is not a quitter. Around the marigold I planted balsam. I still had room for a Job's tear and a morning glory. The latter has draped itself gracefully over two windows and is now following the telephone line. I guess the morning glory thinks it will do something great.

But I had to weep over my Job's tear which turned out to be a "pretty-by-night," the flower I dislike most of all, for it is a coward, and I told it so in forceful language.

I said: "You remind me of some girls. You are glorious in the early dawn in your crimson velvet dress, because you are just home from a merry dance with the imps of moonlight, but at sunrise you fold up and sleep throughout the whole lovely day, and at sundown you open your lazy eyes and don your gorgeous gown for another night of revelry, you 'pretty-by-night.'"

Brother says next time I plant anything I ought to whistle for lady luck and plant a horseshoe in a quagmire and wear a rabbit's foot behind my ear. But I told him I felt sure that the cynical acid is still in his system since he drank too much red wine in Germany so that it made him whip the burgomaster. All he replies is that he saw red.—Dixie Moonbeam.

BIRDS SAVE THEM.

Many years have gone since the Indian was the only inhabitant of this country. This beautiful land was wild and full of birds, flowers and all kinds of animals. One day as the Princess Laughing Eyes was wandering through the lovely forests she came upon a nest of wonder birds or doves, in the bushes.

On the ground below the nest there was a large snake coiled around the mother of the little birds in the nest. The bird was not dead so the Princess ordered one of her braves to kill the snake and take the bird. The brave obeyed and carried the old bird and the little birds back to the Indian camp.

Afterwards this tribe was forced into battle with some very unfriendly Spaniards and it looked as if the Indians were going to lose the fight as the supply of arrows ran short. By this time the birds had grown and were pets of the braves and squaws. They would fly around the heads of the warriors, cooing all the time.

Suddenly the chief of the tribe called to one of the birds and cut a message on a piece of birch bark, telling the squaws to send arrows to the warriors as soon as possible. The bird took the bark in his beak and flew to the lodge, a short distance from the forest where they were fighting, and delivered the message. As soon as the Princess saw the bird she ran to meet it.

She read the message and the arrows were sent to the forest, enabling the warriors to win the battle. The Indians never forgot the brave bird that saved their people from the Spaniards.—Red Wing of Mich.

KEEP COOL.

When we get angry at someone silence is the best weapon. If someone offends you don't say a word about it and don't lose your temper. It is your defeat if you do. If you lose your temper you lose your dignity and so belittle yourself and play into the hands of those with whom you are at issue. Be calm and quiet and thoughtful.

Instead of saying the first thing that comes to your mind when we are all stirred up and angry, uttering words that never can be recalled and perhaps will never be forgotten, we should say to ourselves, "Remember that you are a lady and under all circumstances and conditions must act like one." Then we would have less to regret.

When we display anger by speech we make ourselves ridiculous. There are a great many things in this world we have to overlook and pretend we do not see or hear. There are no two of us alike and we must take that fact into consideration. If you find that someone has done you a wrong, say nothing of it. Simply go your own way and let that person alone. The world is wide and there are many people in it. It will not be difficult to find other friends.

I have found that to ignore one who has tried to injure me by word or deed is a reprimand stronger than could be given by words. Keep your dignity and the respect of all and let those who have harmed you or tried to harm you know that they have lost a friend worth while.—Cammie W. of W. Va.

Stop Window Rattle

To keep my kitchenette window from rattling the very best kind of a wedge is one of the wooden handles that come on grocery packages, etc. Simply take hold of the handle and push the wire end between the sashes and the window will never rattle.

Strainer Makes Grater

If a grater is not handy when you need it for either bread crumbs or cheese, use your coffee strainer by placing it so that the fingers of your left hand become the foundation and the mesh of the strainer will give better results than the ordinary grater.

Chat With Cousins

Don't become sad when the blustering wind sweeps down from the north and rattles around the eaves, hurling dead leaves here and there and sending you into the house with shivers running up and down your back. Autumn is here. The year is waning. Nature is doffing her green to assume her somber garb of brown. Don't be sad because everything is dying outdoors, because Winter is just around the corner. Every year it is the same. The green things cannot last forever. There is no use of being sad, for another year is coming, with another Spring to fill us full of the joy of living. Besides, Autumn is a beautiful time of year with its golden brown and flaming reds. There is beauty everywhere, the beauty of mature natural life. Don't grieve because cold weather is on the way. It has its advantages. We wouldn't want Summer all the time. If we had that we would soon grow tired. Next Summer will be appreciated more because of the Winter that precedes it. Take things as they come. It's all we can do.

V. P. of Ind., the poem you mention was published on this page in the issue dated Feb. 2, 1922.

Aunt Sadie, the artist says we can not reproduce your drawing of the pattern of an ocean-wave quilt. We are sorry but it's impossible mechanically.

One of our West Virginia cousins, mother of three, wonders which is the worst, the man who uses tobacco and snuff or the woman who uses a little powder and rouge.

Remember the reader who wanted to know the date of the eclipse of the sun when the chickens went to roost? B. A. W. of Ky. says it was on Aug. 7, 1869. He was in a town on the Ohio river at the time.

What do you think Aunt Martha received recently? She was overcome with surprise. It was a card from a wondering cousin and the card was written on board the ocean liner Samaria. When the cousin, who has longed for the trip for some time, wrote the card she was due in Liverpool the next day. She said she was having a nice time, so Aunt Martha thinks she must not have been seasick as this ailment doesn't bring nice times with it. Of course we are going to give you the name of the cousin. She is none other than Anne of Green Gables, and she wishes all of you were with her.

Every now and then Aunt Martha has the hard task of trying to soothe persons who imagine they have been insulted. A complaint was received from a man who thinks his character has been injured because the last name of an unfortunate character used in a poem published on this page was the same as his. For his benefit we will say that all such names are fictitious. There has to be a name and any name used must be the same as someone's. There is no way around it.

We received some more arguments about flappers from Brown Eyes of Ohio but are not publishing them, as the ban on such arguments has not been lifted.

We are sorry, Mrs. G. H. of Ore., but it is against our rules to publish such requests any more.

Maybe someone would like this sandwich filling of M. C. C. of Vermont, who sends in a recipe for it. She takes a piece of either boiled or fried ham, a half box of sardines and a fair-sized pickle. Then she chops them all up very fine and adds a little mustard. It sounds good, doesn't it? M. C. C. sent in some other recipes which we will use later.

Lolita S., Pa., we haven't the address of the person you mention.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Saratoga chips are easily prepared if one has a vegetable shaver.

Bread will be more tender and will keep longer if milk is used in it.

Tomato sauce should be served with bean loaf, or butter-bean cutlets.

Try adding a little grated cocoanut to the water when you are boiling ham.

A mold of cider jelly is attractive served in a border of whipped cream.

Young carrots are nice fricasseed in olive oil and served in a border of rice.

Vegetables should be flavored with salt only after they are virtually cooked.

Try adding a little grater cocoanut to your pumpkin custards just for the novelty.

Common modeling clay is a good substitute for paraffin in sealing the cork of a bottle.

If nut meats are bought already shelled they should be doused with hot water before eaten.

Equal amount of whipped cream and honey mixed together make an unusual salad dressing.

Soda biscuit should be made as quickly and handled as little as possible to be very successful.

Round steak is nice cooked en casserole with turnips, potatoes, carrots and a slice or two of onion.

A soup, a meat dish, two vegetables, a sweet dish and a hot beverage compose the simple luncheon.

September Honor Roll

The September Honor Roll will surprise the cousins. During the past month only two Boys and Girls letters attained a place on the list of honor. Of course there were many good letters but only two stood out above the average, and that is what wins honorable mention. The two who saved the youthful writers from the total disgrace of being "skunked" are Frank M. of Tennessee and Wood Nymph. This is the second time the latter has had a place on an honor roll.

Five Merry-Go-Round writers won places. There were two weeks when only one letter each week was accorded a place on the roll but the last week of the month three writers got their names recorded.

The following Merry-Go-Round letters are given places on the roll: Sept. 6, "Dawn," by F. Starr of Michigan; Sept. 13, "Cultivate Imagination," by Brown Fox; Sept. 20, "Value of Schools," by Larkin Parks; Sept. 27, "Love Your Work" and "Oldtime Respect," by Just a Lover of the W. Va. Hills and M. N. H. of W. Va. respectively.

The three Boys and Girls letters are: Sept 6, "June," by Frank M. of Tenn.; Sept. 27, "Caging Birds," by Wood Nymph.

There's a chance for all of you in October. Don't let the opportunity slip by but get busy and write the best you can. New subject matter will count heavily. Now's the time to write.

POETS' CORNER

He Carved His Mother's Name Upon the Tree

'Twas an orphan boy one day, bearing wild flowers by the way,
As to the city graveyard he was bound;
Through the wicket gate he sped, and he gently bowed his head,
And laid them on a little grassy mound,
He was poor, but at his side, where the rich and great had died,
Were marble shafts and roses blooming free,
And 'mid flowers and sculptured stone, where she lay, there long unknown,
He carved his mother's name upon the tree.

Chorus.

Oh, the little orphan boy, while the tear stood in his eye,
Remembered those sweet lessons at her knee,
And beneath the maple's shad, where in silence she was laid,
He carved his mother's name upon the tree.

And he never ceased to tell of the one he loved so well,
But cherished all her precepts in his breast;
So when heaven seemed to smile on his labors all the while,
He planted roses o'er her like the rest.
Now the orphan sad and lone to a merchant-prince has grown,
A monument of beauty you may see,
It beside the maple stands, where in youth with loving hands
He carved his mother's name upon the tree.

In the City of Sighs and Tears

BY ANDREW B. STERLING.

"Papa, tell me where is mamma?"
cried a little girl one day.
"I'm so lonesome here without her,
tell me why she went away?
You don't know how much I'm longing for her loving good-night kiss?"
Papa placed his arms around her as he softly whispered this:

Chorus.

"Down in the City of Sighs and Tears, under the white light's glare;
Down in the City of Wasted Years you'll find your mamma there;
Wandering along where each smiling face hides its story of last careers
And perhaps she is dreaming of you tonight in the City of Sighs and Tears.'

See a little white-robed figure slowly climb the bedroom-stairs,
Papa enters in the doorway as she lisps her evening prayers;
As he kneels beside his darling he can hear her softly say:
"May the angels guard my mamma in the city far away."

Sent to Heaven

BY ADELAIDE ANN PROCTOR.

I had a message to send her,
To her whom my soul loved best,
But I had my task to finish,
And she was gone home to rest.

To rest in the far bright Heaven,
O, so far away from here;
It was vain to speak to my darling,
For I knew she could not hear.

I had a message to send her,
So tender and true and sweet;
I longed for an angel to bear it,
And lay it down at her feet.

I placed it, one Summer evening,
On a cloudlet's fleecy breast,
But it faded in golden splendor
And died in the crimson West.

I gave it to the lark next morning,
And I watched it soar and soar,
But its pinions grew faint and weary
And it fluttered to earth once more.

To the heart of a rose I told it,
And the perfume, sweet and rare,
Growing faint on the blue bright ether,
Was lost in the balmy air.

I laid it upon a censer,
And I saw the incense rise;
But its clouds of rolling silver
Could not reach the far blue skies.

I cried, in my passionate longing:
"Has the earth no angel friend
Who will carry my love the message
That my heart desires to send?"

Then I heard a strain of music,
So mighty, so pure, so clear,
That my very sorrow was silent
And my heart stood still to hear.

And I felt in my soul's deep yearning
At last the sure answer stir:
"The music will go up to Heaven,
And carry my thought to her."

It rose in harmonious rushing
Of mingled voices and strings,
And I tenderly laid my message
On the music's outspread wings.

I heard it float farther and farther,
In sound more perfect than speech;
Farther than sight can follow,
Farther than soul can reach.

And I know that at last my message
Has passed through the golden gate,
So my heart is no longer restless,
And I am content to wait.

The Sidewalks of New York

Down in front of Casey's old brown wooden stoop,
On a Summer's evening we formed a merry group;
Boys and girls together, we would sing and waltz,
While the "Ginnie" played the organ on the sidewalks of New York.

Chorus.

East side, West side, all around the town,
The tots sang "Ring-a-rosie," "London Bridge is falling down,"
Boys and girls together, me and Mamie Rorke
Tripped the light fantastic on the sidewalks of New York.

That's where Johnny Casey and little Jimmy Crowe,
With Jakey Krause, the baker, who always had the dough;
Pretty Nellie Shannon, with a duds as light as cork,
First picked up the waltz-step on the sidewalks of New York.

Things have changed since those times, some are up in G,
Others they are on the hog, but they feel just like me;
They would part with all they've got could they but once more walk,
With their best girl and have a twirl on the sidewalks of New York.

The Shelf Behind the Door

I came to Jesus long ago,
All laden down with sin;
I sought him long for pardoning grace;
He did not take me in.
At last I found the reason why,
As light came more and more;
I had a shelf with idols on,
Just in behind the door;

Chorus.

That shelf behind the door;
That shelf behind the door;
Go tear it down,
I'd throw it out.
Don't use it any more.
Jesus wants the corner clean,
From ceiling to the floor.
He even wants that corner clean
Just in behind the door.

So many people of today
Profess to love the Lord;
They say they're doing all His will,
And trusting in His word;
Yet they never cease complaining
You ask the reason why?
You'll find they have some idols left,
They're using on the sly.

Oh, how the gospel banner
Would wave o'er all the land;
How many blood-washed pilgrims
Would run at God's command.
And how the name of Jesus
Would resound from shore to shore
If it was not for that little shelf
Just behind the door.

The Blackberry Girl

"Why, Phebe, are you come so soon?
Where are your berries, child?
You cannot sure have sold them
You had a basket piled."

"No, mother; as I climbed the fence,
The nearest way to town,
My apron caught upon a stake,
And so I tumbled down.

"I scratched my arm and tore my gown,
But still did not complain,
And had the blackberries been safe,
Should not have cared a grain.

"But when I saw them on the ground,
All scattered by my side,
I picked my empty basket up,
And down I sat and cried.

"Just then a pretty little miss
Chanced to be walking by;
She stopped, and looking pitiful,
She begged me not to cry.

"'Poor little girl you fell,' said she,
'And must be badly hurt;'
'Oh, no!' I cried, 'but see my fruit
All mixed with sand and dirt.'

"'Well, do not grieve for that,'
she said,
'Go home and get some more.'
'Ah, no! for I have stripped the vines—
These were the last they bore.

"'My father, miss, is very poor,
And works in yonder stall;
He has so many little ones—
He cannot clothe us all.

"'I always longed to go to church,
But never could I go;
For when I asked him for a gown,
He always answered: "No;

"'"There's not a father in the world
That loves his children more;
I'd get you one, with all my heart,
But, Phebe, I am poor."

"'But when the blackberries were ripe,
He said to me, one day:
"'Phebe, if you will take the time
That's given you for play,

"'And gather blackberries enough,
And carry them to town,
To buy your bonnet and your shoes,
I'll try to get a gown."

"'O miss! I fairly jumped for joy,
My spirits were so light;
And so when I had leave to play,
I picked with all my might.

"'I sold enough to get my shoes
About a week ago;
And, these, if they had not been split,
Would buy a bonnet, too.

"'But now they're gone; they all are gone,
And I can get no more;
And Sundays I must stay at home
Just as I did before.'

"And mother, then I cried again,
As hard as I could cry;
And looking up, I saw a tear
Was standing in her eye.

"She caught her bonnet from her head,
'Here, here!' she cried; 'take this!'
'Oh, no, indeed; I fear your ma
Would be offended, miss.'

"'My ma? no, never! She delights
All sorrow to beguile;
And 'tis the sweetest joy she feels,
To make the wretched smile.

"'She taught me, when I had enough
To share it with the poor,
And never let a needy child
Go empty from the door.

"'So take it; for you need not fear
Offending her, you see,
I have another, too, at home;
And one's enough for me.'

"So then I took it—here it is—
For, pray, what could I do?
And, mother, I shall love that miss,
As long as I love you."

Molly and I and the Baby

I've a neat little cottage and in it I do dwell
Molly and I and the baby;
And I'm sure that for comfort no king can excel
Molly and I and the baby.
My dear little Molly is just twenty-three,
The baby's turned one, and between you and me,
We're the nicest young family you ever did see,
Molly and I and the baby.

Chorus.

Molly, Molly, always so jolly,
Always laughing, cheek-full of glee,
Living as happy as happy can be,
Molly and I and the baby.

Now we care not for riches or palaces graud,
Molly and I and the baby;
For I'm sure we'd not change with the best in the land,
Molly and I and the baby.
When I get home from work, with my babe on my knee,
I sit in my armchair, while Molly makes tea,
Then we dine at a table that only seats three,
Molly and I and the baby.

Every bright Sunday morning to church we will go,
Molly and I and the baby;
As we walk down the street all the people they know
Molly and I and the baby.
Now Molly's a girl that you'd all like to meet,
Her ways are so charming, her smile is so sweet;
If you chance to be our way, just drop in and greet
Molly and I and the baby.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Relieved of Nervousness and Other Distressing Ailments by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brooklyn, N. Y. — "I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound four years ago, and am taking it now for the Change of Life and other troubles and I receive great benefit from it. I am willing to let you use my letter as a testimonial because it is the truth. I found your booklet in my letter box and read it carefully, and that is how I came to take the Vegetable Compound myself. It has given me quiet nerves so that I sleep all night, and a better appetite. I have recommended it already to all my friends and relatives." — Mrs. ENGLEMANN, 2032 Palmetto St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For the woman suffering from nervous troubles causing sleeplessness, headache, hysteria, "the blues," Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will be found a splendid medicine. For the woman of middle age who is passing through the trials of that period, it can be depended upon to relieve the troubles common at that time.

You should give it a fair trial now.

IN THE DAYS OF POOR RICHARD

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued From Last Week

"He laughed as he answered: "Demosthenes said that the first point in speaking was action. Probably he meant the action which preceded the address—a course of it which had impressed people with the integrity and understanding of the speaker. For years I have had what Doctor Johnson would call "a wise and noble curiosity" about nature and have had some success in gratifying it. Then, too, I have tried to order my life so that no man could say that Ben Franklin had intentionally done him a wrong. So I suppose that my words are entitled to a degree of respect—a far more limited degree than the French are good enough to accord them.'

"As we were leaving the table he said: 'Jack, I have an idea worthy of Demosthenes. My friend, David Hartley of London, who still has hope of peace by negotiation, wishes to come over and confer with me. I shall tell him that he may come if he will bring with him the Lady Hare and her daughter.'

"'More thrilling words were never spoken by Demosthenes,' I answered. 'But how about Jones and his Bonne Homme Richard? He is now a terror to the British coasts. They would fear destruction.'

"'I shall ask Jones to let them alone,' he said. 'They can come under a special flag.'

"Commodore Jones did not appear again in Paris until October, when he came to Passy to report upon a famous battle.

"I was eager to meet this terror of the coasts. His impudent courage and sheer audacity had astonished the world. The wonder was that men were willing to join him in such dare-devil enterprises.

"I had imagined that Jones would be a tall, gaunt, swarthy, raw-boned, swearing man of the sea. He was a sleek, silent, modest little man, with delicate hands and features. He wished to be alone with the Doctor, so I did not hear their talk. I know that he needed money, and that Franklin, having no funds, provided the sea fighter from his own purse.

"Commodore Jones had brought with him a cartload of mail from captured British ships. In it were letters to me from Margaret.

"Now you are near me and yet there is an impassable gulf between us," she wrote. 'We hear that the seas are overrun with pirates and that no ship is safe. Our vessels are being fired upon and sunk. I would not mind being captured by a good Yankee captain, if it were carefully done. But cannons are so noisy and impolite! I have a lot of British pluck in me, but I fear that you would not like to marry a girl who limped because she had been shot in the war. And just think of the possible effect on my disposition. So before we start Doctor Franklin will have to promise not to fire his cannons at us.'

"I showed the letter to Franklin and he laughed and said:

"'They will be treated tenderly. The Commodore will convoy them across the channel. I shall assure Hartley of that in a letter which will go forward today.'

"Anxious days are upon us. Our money in America has become almost worthless and we are in extreme need of funds to pay and equip the army. We are daily expecting a loan from the King of three million livres. But Vergennes has made it clear to us that the government of France is itself in rather desperate straits. The loan has been approved, but the treasury is waiting upon certain taxes not yet collected. The moment the money is available the Prime Minister will inform us of the fact.

"On a fine Autumn day we drove with the Prince of Conde in his great coach, ornamented with costly paintings, to spend a day at his country seat in Chantilly. The palace was surrounded by an artificial canal; the gardens beautiful with ponds and streams and islands and cascades and grottos and labyrinths, the latter adorned with graceful sculpture. His stables were lined with polished woods; their windows covered with soft silk curtains. Of such a refinement of luxury I had never dreamed. Having seen at least a thousand beggars on the way, I was saddened by these rich, lavish details of a prince's self-indulgence.

"On the wish of our host, Franklin had taken with him a part of his electrical apparatus, with which he amused a large company of the friends of the great Seigneur in his palace grounds. Spirits were fired by a spark sent from one pond to another with no conductor but the water of a stream. The fowls for dinner were slain by electrical shocks and cooked over a fire kindled by a current from an electrical bottle. At the table the success of America was toasted in electrified bumpers with an accompaniment of guns fired by an electrical battery.

"A poet had written a Chanson a Boire to Franklin, which was read and merrily applauded at the dinner—one of stanza of which ran as follows:

"'Tout, en fondant un empire,
Vous le voyez boire et rire
Le verre en main
Chantons notre Benjamin.'

"To illustrate the honest candor with which often he speaks, even in the presence of Frenchmen who are near the throne, I quote a few words from his brief address to the Prince and his friends:

"'A good part of my life I have worked with my hands. If Your Grace will allow me to say so, I wish to see in France a deeper regard for the man who works with his hands—the man who supplies food. He really furnishes the standard of all value. The value of everything depends on the labor given to the making of it. If the labor in producing a bushel of wheat is the same as that consumed in the production of an ounce of silver, their value is the same.

"'The food maker also supplies a country with its population. By 1900 he will have given to America a hundred million people and a power and prosperity beyond our reckoning. Frugality and Industry are the most fruitful of parents, especially where they are respected. When luxury and the cost of living have increased, people have become more cautious about marriage and populations have begun to dwindle.'

"The Bourbon Prince, a serious-minded man, felt the truth of all this and was at pains to come to my venerable friend and heartily express his appreciation.

"'We know that we are in a bad way, but we know not how to get out of it,' he said.

"The Princess, who sat near us at table, asked the Doctor for information about the American woman.

"'"She riseth while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household and a portion to her maidens."' he quoted. 'She is apt to be more industrious than her husband. She works all day and often a part of the night. She is weaver, knitter, spinner, tailor, cook, washerwoman, teacher, doctor, nurse. While she is awake her hands are never idle, and their most important work is that of slowly building up the manhood of America. Ours is to be largely a mother-made land.'

"'Mon Dieu! I should think she would be cross with so much to do,' said the Princess.

"'Often she is a little cross,' Franklin answered. 'My friend, James Otis of Massachusetts, complained of the fish one day at dinner when there was company at the table. Mrs. Otis frankly expressed her opinion of his bad manners. He was temperamental and himself a bit overworked. He made no answer, but in the grace which followed the meal he said:

"'"O Lord, we thank Thee that we have been able to finish this dinner without getting slapped."

"'But I would ask Your Highness to believe that our men are mostly easier to get along with. They do not often complain of the food. They are more likely to praise it.'

"On our way back to Paris the Doctor said to me:

"'The great error of Europe is entailment—entailed estates, entailed pride, entailed luxury, entailed conceit. A boy who inherits honor will rarely honor himself. I like the method of China, where honor ascends, but does not descend. It goes back to his parents who taught him his virtues. It can do no harm to his parents, but it can easily ruin him and his children. I regard humility as one of the greatest virtues.'

"That evening our near neighbors, Le Compte de Chaumont and M. Le Villeard, came to announce that a dinner and ball in honor of Franklin would occur at the palace of Compte de Chaumont less than a week later.

"'My good friends,' said the philosopher, 'I value these honors which are so graciously offered me, but I am old and have much work to do. I need rest more than I need the honors.'

"'It is one of the penalties of being a great savant that people wish to see and know him,' said the Count. "The most distinguished people in France will be among those who do you honor. I think, if you can recall a talk we had some weeks ago, you will wish to be present.'

"'Oh, then you have heard from the Hornet.'

"'I have a letter here which you may read at your convenience.'

"'My dear friend, be pleased to receive my apologies and my hearty thanks,' said Franklin. 'Not even the gout could keep me away.'

"Next day I received a formal invitation to the dinner and ball. I told the Doctor that in view of the work to be done, I would decline the invitation. He begged me not to do it and insisted that he was counting upon me to represent the valor and chivalry of the New World; that as I had grown into the exact stature of Washington and was so familiar with his manners and able to imitate them in conversation, he wished me to assume the costume of our Commander-in-Chief. He did me the honor to say:

"'There is no other man whom it would be able to trust in such an exalted role. I wish, as a favor to me, you would see what can be done at the costumer's and let me have a look at you.'

"I did as he wished. The result was an astonishing likeness. I dressed as I had seen the great man in the field. I wore a wig slightly tinged with grey, a blue coat, buff waistcoat and sash and sword and the top boots and spurs. When I strode across the room in the masterly fashion of our great Commander, the Doctor clapped his hands.

"'You are as like him as one pea is like another!" he exclaimed. "Nothing would so please our good friends, the French, who have an immense curiosity regarding Le Grand Vasanton, and it will give me an opportunity to instruct them as to our spirit.'

"He went to his desk and took from a drawer a cross of jeweled gold on a long necklace of silver—a gift from the King—and put it over my head so that the cross shone upon my breast.

"'That is for the faith of our people,' he declared. 'The guests will assemble on the grounds of the Count late in the afternoon. You will ride among them on a white horse. A beautiful maiden in a white robe held at the waist with a golden girdle will receive you. She will be Human Liberty. You will dismount and kneel and kiss her hand. Then the Prime Minister of France will give to each a blessing and to you a sword and a purse. You will hold them up and say:

"'"For these things I promise you the friendship of my people and their prosperity."

"'You will kiss the sword and hang it beside your own and pass the purse to me and then I shall have something to say.'

"So it was all done, but with thrilling details of which no suspicion had come to me. I had not dreamed, for instance, that the King and Queen would be present and that the enthusiasm would be so great. You will be able to judge of my surprise when, riding my white horse through the cheering crowd, throwing flowers in my way, I came suddenly upon Margaret Hare in the white robe of Human Liberty. Now facing me after these years of trial, her spirit was equal to her part. She was like unto the angel I had seen in my dreams. The noble look of her face thrilled me. It was not so easy to maintain the calm dignity of Washington in that moment. I wanted to lift her in my arms and hold her there, as you may well believe, but, alas, I was Washington! I dismounted and fell upon one knee before her and kissed her hand not too fervantly, I would have you know, in spite of my temptation. She stood erect, although tears were streaming down her cheeks and her dear hand trembled when it rested on my brow and she could only whisper the words:

"'May the God of your fathers aid and keep you.'

"The undercurrent of restrained emotion in this little scene went out to that crowd, which represented the wealth, beauty and chivalry of France. I suppose that some of them thought it a bit of good acting. These people love the drama as no others love it. I suspect that many of the friends of Franklin knew that she who was Liberty was indeed my long lost love. A deep silence fell upon them and then arose a wild shout of approval that seemed to come out of the very heart of France and to be warm with its noble ardor. Every one in this beautiful land—even the King and Queen and their kin—are thinking of Liberty and have begun to long for her blessing. That, perhaps, is why the scene had so impressed them.

"But we were to find in this little drama a climax wholly unexpected by either of us and of an importance to our country which I will try in vain to estimate. When the Prime Minister handed the purse to Franklin he bade him open it. This the latter did, finding therein letters of credit for the three million livres granted, of which we were in sore need. With it was the news that a ship would be leaving Boulogne in the morning and that relays on the way had been provided for his messenger. The invention of our beloved diplomat was equal to the demand of the moment and so he announced:

"Washington is like his people. He turns from all the loves of this world to obey the call of duty. My young friend who has so well presented the look and manner of Washington will now show you his spirit.'

"He looked at his watch and added:

"'Within forty minutes he will be riding post to Boulogne, there to take ship for America.'

"So here I am on the ship L'Etoile and almost in sight of Boston harbor, bringing help and comfort to our great Chief.

"I was presented to the King and Queen. Of him I have written—a stout, fat-faced man, highly colored, with a sloping forehead and large gray eyes. His coat shone with golden embroidery and jeweled stars. His close-fitting waistcoat of milk white satin had golden buttons and a curve which was not the only sign he bore of rich wine and good capon. The queen was a beautiful, dark-haired lady of some forty years, with a noble and gracious countenance. She was clad in no vesture of gold, but in sober black velvet. There were no jewels on or or about her bare, white bosom. Her smile and gentle voice, when she gave her bon-voyage and best wishes for the cause so dear to us, are jewels I shall not soon forget.

"Yes, I had a little talk with Margaret and her mother, who walked with me to Franklin's house. There, in his reception room, I took a good look at the dear girl, now more beautiful than ever, and held her to my heart a moment.

"'I see you and then I have to go,' I said.

"'It is the fault of my too romantic soul,' she answered mournfully. 'For two days we have been in hiding here. I wanted to surprise you.'

"And this protest came involuntarily from my lips:

"'Here now is the happiness for which I have longed, and yet forthwith I must leave it. What a mystery is the spirit of man!'

"'When it is linked to the spirit of God it ceases to understand itself,' she answered. 'Oh, that I had the will for sacrifice which is in you!'

"She lifted the jewel cross I wore to her lips and kissed it. I wish that I could tell you how beautiful she looked then. She is twenty-six years old and her womanhood is beginning.

"'Now you may go,' she said. 'My heart goes with you, but I fear that we shall not meet again.'

"'Why?' was my question.

"'I am utterly discouraged.'

"'You can not expect her to wait for you any longer. It is not fair,' said her mother.

"'Margaret, I do not ask you to wait,' I said. 'I am not quite a human being. I seem to have no time for that. I am of the army of God. I shall not expect you to wait.'

"So it befel that the stern, strong hand of a soldier's duty drew me from her presence almost as soon as we had met. I kissed her and left her weeping, for there was need of haste. Soon I was galloping out of Passy on my way to the land I love. I try not to think of her, but how can I put out of mind the pathos of that moment? Whenever I close my eyes I see her beautiful figure sitting with bowed head in the twilight.

CHAPTER XXVI

In Which Appears the Horse of Destiny and the Judas of Washington's Army.

In Boston harbor, Jack learned of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British and was transferred to a Yankee ship putting out to sea on its way to that city. There he found the romantic Arnold, crippled by his wounds, living in the fine mansion erected by William Penn. He had married a young daughter of one of the rich Tory families, for his second wife, and was in command of the city. Colonel Irons, having delivered the letters to the Treasurer of the United States, reported at Arnold's office. It was near midday and the General had not arrived. The young man sat down to wait and soon the great soldier drove up with his splendid coach and pair. His young wife sat beside him. He had little time for talk. He was on his way to breakfast. Jack presented his compliments and the good tidings which he had brought from the Old Country. Arnold listened as if he were hearing the price of codfish and hams.

The young man was shocked by the coolness of the Commandant. The former felt as if a pail of icy water had been thrown upon him when Arnold answered:

"Now that they have money I hope that they will pay their debt to me."

This kind of talk Jack had not heard before. He resented it but answered calmly: "A war and an army is a great extravagance for a young nation that has not yet learned the imperial art of gathering taxes. Many of us are going unpaid but it we get liberty it will be worth all it costs."

"That sounds well but there are some of us who are also in need of justice," Arnold answered as he turned away.

"General, you who have not been dismayed by force will never, I am sure, surrender to discouragement," said Jack.

The fiery Arnold turned suddenly and lifting his cane in a threatening manner said in a loud voice:

"Would you reprimand me—you damned upstart?"

"General, you may strike me, if you will, but I can not help saying that we young men must look to you older ones for a good example."

Very calmly and politely the young man spoke these words. He towered above the man Arnold in spirit and stature. The latter did not commit the folly of striking him but with a look of scorn ordered him to leave the office.

Jack obeyed the order and went at once to call upon his old friend, Governor Reed. He told the Governor of his falling out with the Major General.

"Arnold is a sordid, selfish man and a source of great danger to our cause," said the Governor. "He is vain and loves display and is living beyond his means. To maintain his extravagance he has resorted to privateering and speculation, and none of it has been successful. He is deeply involved in debt. It is charged that he has used his military authority for private gain. He was tried by a court-martial but escaped with only a reprimand from the Commander-in-Chief. He is thick with the Tories. He is the type of man who would sell his master for thirty pieces of silver."

"This is alarming," said Jack.

"My boy, an ill wind is blowing on us," the Governor went on. "We have all too many Arnolds in our midst. Our currency has depreciated until forty shilling will not buy what one would have bought before the war. The profit makers are rolling in luxury and the poor army starves. The honest and patriotic are impoverished while those who practice fraud and Toryism are getting rich."

Depressed by this report of conditions in America Jack set out for Washington's headquarters on the Hudson. Never had the posture of American affairs looked so hopeless. The Governor had sold him a young mare with a white star in her forehead and a short, white stocking on her left foreleg, known in good times as the horse of destiny.

"She was a well turned, high spirited creature with good plumes, a noble eye and a beautiful head and neck," Jack wrote long after the day he parted with her. "I have never ridden a more distinguished animal. She was in every way worthy of the task ahead of her."

When he had crossed the King's Ferry the mare went lame. A little beyond the crossing he met a man on a big roan gelding. Jack stopped him to get information about the roads in the north.

"That's a good-looking mare," the man remarked.

"And she is better than she looks," Jack answered. "But she has thrown a shoe and gone lame."

"I'll trade even and give you a sound horse," the man proposed.

"What is your name and where do you live?" Jack inquired.

"My name is Paulding and I live at Tarrytown in the neutral territory."

"I hope that you like horses."

"You can judge of that by the look of this one. You will observe that he is well fed and groomed."

"And your own look is that of a good master," said Jack, as he examined the teeth and legs of the gelding. "Pardon me for asking. I have grown fond of the mare. She must have a good master."

"I accepted his offer not knowing that a third party was looking on and laying a deeper plan than either of us were able to penetrate," Jack used to say of that deal.

He approached the little house in which the Commander-in-Chief was quartered with a feeling of dread, fearing the effect of late developments on his spirit.

The young man wrote to Margaret in care of Franklin this account of the day which followed his return to camp.

"Thank God! I saw on the face of our Commander the same old look of confidence. I knew that he could see his way and what a sense of comfort came of that knowledge! More than we can tell we are indebted to the calm and masterful face of Washington. It holds up the heart of the army in all discouragements. His faith is established. He is not afraid of evil tidings. This great, god-like personality of his has put me on my feet again. I was in need of it, for a different kind of man, of the name of Arnold, had nearly floored me."

"'Sit down here and tell me all about Franklin,' he said with a smile.

"I told him what was going on in Paris and especially of the work of our great minister to the court of Louis XVI.

"He heard me with deep interest and when I had finshed arose and gave me his hand saying:

"'Colonel, again you have won my gratitude. We must keep our courage.'

"I told him of my unhappy meeting with Arnold.

"'The man has his faults—he is very human, but he has been a good soldier,' Washington answered.

"The thought came to me that the love of liberty had lifted many of us above the human plane of sordid striving.

"Solomon came into camp that evening. He was so glad to see me that he could only wring my hand and utter exclamations.

"'How is the gal?' he asked presently.

"I told him of our meeting in Passy and of my fear that we should not meet again.'

"'It seems as if the Lord were not yet willing to let us marry,' I said.

"'Course not,' he answered. 'When yer boat is in the rapids it's no time fer to go ashore an' pick apples. I cocalate the Lord is usin' ye fer to show the Ol' World what's inside o' us Americans.'

"'Margaret, I wonder if the Lord really wished to show you and others the passion which is in the heart of Washington and his army. On the way to my ship I was like one making bloody footprints in the snow. How many of them I have seen! And now is the time to tell you that Doctor Franklin has written a letter informing me how deeply our part in the little pageant had impressed Mr. Hartley and the court people of France and that he had secured another loan.

"Solomon is a man of faith. He never falters.

"He said to me: 'Don't worry. That gal has got a backbone. She an't no rye straw. She's a-goin' to think it over.'

"Neither spoke for a time. We sat by an open fire in front of his tent as the night fell. Solomon began to take aim. I knew that some highly important theme would presently open the door of his intellect and come out.

"'Jack, I been over to Albany,' he said. 'Had a long visit with Mirandy. They ain't no likelier womern in Ameriky. I'll bet a pint o' powder an' a fish hook on that. Ye kin look fer 'em till yer eyes run but ye'll be obleeged to give up.'

"He lighted his pipe and smoked a few whiffs and added: "Knit seventy pair o' socks fer my regiment this fall.'

"'Have you asked her to marry you?' I inquired.

"'No. 'Tain't likely she'd have me,' he answered. 'She's had troubles enough. I wouldn't ask no womern to marry me till the war is fit out. I'm liable to git all shot up any day. I did think I'd ask her, but I din't. Got kind o' skeered an' skittish when we sot down together, an' come to think it over, 'twouldn't 'a' been right.'

"'You're wrong, Solomon,' I answered. 'You ought to have a home of your own and a wife to make you fond of it. How is the Little Cricket?'

"'Cunnin'est little shaver that ever lived,' said he. 'I got him a teeny waggin an' drawed him down to the big medder an' back. He had a string hitched on to my waist an' he pulled an' hauled an' hollored whoa an' git ap till he were erbout as hoarse as a bullfrog. When we got back he wanted to go all over me with a curry comb an' braid my mane.'

"The old scout roared with laughter as he thought of the child's play in which he had had a part. He told me of my own people and next to their good health is pleased me to learn that my father had given all his horses—save two—to Washington. That is what all our good men are doing. So you will see how it is that we are able to go on with this war against the great British empire.

"That night the idea came to me that I would seek an opportunity to return to France in the hope of finding you in Paris. I applied for a short furlough to give me a chance to go home and see the family. There I found a singular and disheartening situation. My father's modest fortune is now a part of the ruin of war. Soon after the beginning of hostilities he had loaned his money to men who had gone into the business of furnishing supplies to the army. He had loaned them dollars worth a hundred cents. They are paying their debts to him in dollars worth less than five cents. Many, and Washington among them, have suffered in like manner. My father has little left but his land, two horses, a pair of oxen and a pair of slaves. So I am too poor to give you a home in any degree worthy of you.

"Dear old Solomon has proposed to make me his heir, but now that he has met the likely womern I must not depend upon him. So I have tried to make you know the truth about me as well as I do. If your heart is equal to the discouragement I have heaped upon it I offer you this poor comfort. When the war is over I can borrow a thousand pounds to keep a roof over our heads and a fowl in the pot and pudding in the twifflers while I am clearing my way to success. The prospect is not inviting, I fear, but if, happily, it should appeal to you, I suggest that you join your father in New York at the first opportunity so that we may begin our life together as soon as the war ends. And now, whatever comes, I would wish you to keep these thoughts of me: I have loved you, but there are things which I have valued above my own happiness. If I can not have you I shall have always the memory of the hours we have spent together and of the great hope that was mine.

"While I was at home the people of our neighborhood set out at daylight one morning for a pigeon party. We had our breakfast on an island. Then the ladies sat down to knit and sew, while the men went fishing. In the afternoon we gathered berries and returned at dusk with filled pails and many fish. So our people go to the great storehouse of Nature and help themselves."

To Be Continued

England's Child Labor Near End

The English conscience has become so aroused to its duties and responsibilities toward childhood that the factory report just issued show that in 1922 only 496 children under the age of 14 submitted themselves for examination under the factory act for certificates of fitness to leave school and became industrialists. Compared with 1921, this means a decline of 92.2 per cent.

The cause of this highly satisfactory decline is due to an order of the educational board, put in force at the commencement of 1921, to apply the clauses of the education act of 1918 relating to child employment. From 1904, due to a "boom" in the cotton industry, an appalling number of children under 12 were flung into the mills. The cotton trade has always been the biggest absorber of children for its factory requirements.

It has taken a long time to end a deplorable system and bring about the reform.

Why Fear Child-birth

EXPECTANT mothers do not undergo useless suffering any longer, and baby's birth can be made gloriously easier.

Mrs. Wm. Flack, 115 N. 12th St., Leavenworth, Kansas, says: "'Mother's Friend' is the best help in the world for an expectant mother. I am the mother of three children and have found 'Mother's Friend' fine."

"Mother's Friend" is externally applied about the abdomen, back and hips. It penetrates wonderfully, and in this way allows the muscles and ligaments to relax easily and readjust themselves to the changes during expectancy and at child-birth.

Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-73, Atlanta, Ga., for free booklet containing valuable information every expectant mother should have.

"Mother's Friend" contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is safe. There is no substitute. Avoid useless greases and plain oils. Start using "Mother's Friend" now—the sooner the better. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all good drug stores—everywhere.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THERE is only one new pattern in the assortment below and that is No. 1840, a pretty little school frock for the young girl who is now busy with her studies. The other styles shown are the most popular numbers of previous assortments. A mistake was made in last week's issue. The cut of No. 1841 was not for that pattern at all but for No. 1641. We printed the directions for 1841 and the picture of 1641. Cut for No. 1841 is so badly damaged we cannot use it.

No. 1656—House Dress— Patterns for this are cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, it requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with 1⅜ yards of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1804—Semi-Formal—The dress pattern, No. 1804, cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make it in the medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1514—Costume Slip—The costume slip pattern, No. 1514, cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. If you wear a size 36, 2⅝ yards of 32, 36 or 40-inch material is required.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 1840—School Dress—Going to school would not be half the problem it seems to be, if little girl were dressed in a little frock as simple and as pleasing-looking as the one shown in the sketch. And easy to make, is not saying hardly enough for its simple construction! The pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. For the 8-year size, 2¾ yards of 32-inch material with 2¼ yards of binding is needed.

No. 1678—Simple to Make—Patterns for the raglan-sleeved frock shown above, can be had in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The bloomers are separate, and so the dress can be made with or without.

No. 1772—Overblouse—The blouse pattern, No. 1772, cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 1½ yards of 36-inch material is required.

Women to attract must Radiate Health!

BEAUTY is the magnet which draws all eyes—and back of beauty—Health—working silently. Red blood tingling through the veins;—the glow of youth in the cheeks;—the spring of eagerness, of vim, of vitality in the walk;—the ever graceful air, unrestrained by care or worry.—All the charms of beauty. All the works of health.

Men are fascinated by the charms of beauty. Women gaze with envy, secretly jealous, perhaps—wondering—hoping—praying for that attractiveness that is not theirs.

But why the wondering—the hoping—the praying for that craved-for attractiveness—that beauty. Good looks is the barometer of one's condition. Good health radiates beauty. S. S. S. purifies the blood—creates new red blood cells—rids the system of impurities which make beauty and attractiveness impossible. As women to attract must radiate health so must they keep their systems free from impurities and their red blood cells ever increasing. S. S. S. does both.

S. S. S., since 1826, has been ridding the system of impurities—pimples, blackheads, boils, eczema and rheumatism—building red blood cells—aiding women to be attractive by radiating health. S. S. S. is made of carefully selected herbs and barks, scientifically prepared and proportioned. All good drug stores carry S. S. S. It is more economical to purchase the large size bottle.

S.S.S. Makes You Feel Like Yourself Again

MUTT AND JEFF— Does Mutt Act Like a Blooming Rounder? By "BUD" FISHER

HERE'S MY CHANCE TO BREAK INTO THE FILMS. IT SAYS:— "WANTED: ENGLISH GENTLEMAN TO TAKE IMPORTANT PART IN FEATURE PICTURE NOW BEING FILMED. APPLY AT SAP STUDIOS."
I AIN'T ENGLISH AND SOME FOLKS MAY SAY I AIN'T A GENTLEMAN BUT I'VE ASSOCIATED WITH SIR SIDNEY ENOUGH TO KNOW HOW TO ACT THE PART. I'LL PULL MY STUNT ON MUTT FIRST!
AW, I SAY OLD CHAP, BOASTLY FALL DAY, EH WOT?
HAW! RAWTHER BLEAK! RAWTHER BLEAK! YA-AS! HAW! QUITE SO!
HEY! GIMME THE BOARD OF HEALTH, QUICK!

JAPAN THANKFUL FOR AID OF U. S.

Generosity Won Friends in Far East, Says Ambassador.

America's open-handed sympathy in Japan's sorest need will forever live from the Japanese mind all thoughts of "American aggressiveness in the Far East," Ambassador Matsudaira said in an address before the opening session of the American Red Cross annual convention in Washington.

He spoke from the same platform where President Coolidge, head of the society, a few hours before had extolled the work of the organization as one of practical idealism, "helpful, reassuring" and revealing the fundamental strength of civilization.

"It will henceforth be difficult, indeed," said the Japanese commissioner, "for professional jingoes to terrorize ignorant public opinion to the point where it will countenance policies of military aggrandizement on the ground of preparedness against fancied American threats."

Thrill of Gratitude.

"The natural reaction of a Japanese to mention of America will be a thrill of gratitude and warm friendliness.

"I find," he said, "that I cannot enter this great room without profound emotion, stirred by memory. For as you all know, it was here that the Washington conference had its dramatic beginning nearly two years ago, and right here a few months later that conference bore its precious fruit in the signing of the Washington treaties, by the representatives of the great nations which marked, in my opinion, the greatest practical advance toward world peace that had ever been made.

"And now I find myself here again, in different circumstances. It is absolutely impossible for me to express to you, so that you will fully understand the depth of my feeling in facing you, the active representatives of the Red Cross. For events have transpired that may well prove to be more far-reaching in their importance than even the Washington treaties.

Aroused U. S. Sympathy.

"The metropolitan area of Japan was torn to shreds by the forces of nature. The first flash of that dreadful news aroused in your country a universal manifestation of genuine human sympathy. In the very moment of our sorest need you did not fail us.

"Of course Japan will be grateful. Never—for we have long memories in my country — never shall we forget your sympathy in this hour of our national distress."

TESTS DRY LAW RATIFICATION

N. Y. Legislature Approved Amendment Illegally, Lawyer Says.

Emlen Hare Miller, a lawyer of New York, announced recently he had filed a petition with State Attorney General Sherman, alleging that New York state's ratification of the Eighteenth amendment was in violation of the state constitution, and asking for a public hearing of his charge with view to a test of the validity of the legislature's action. The application was made, he said, at the suggestion of Governor Smith with whom he has been in correspondence in the matter.

Mr. Miller said he had called the governor's attention to the fact that a number of years prior to the ratification of the Eighteenth amendment by the legislature the state court of appeals decided, in the celebrated opinion in the case of Wynehamer vs. People, that the legislature was forbidden by the state constitution from passing any act which confiscated property in alcoholic liquors theretofore owned by citizens of the state and legally acquired. This determination, standing unmodified, amounted to a prohibition of the action taken by the legislature on the Eighteenth amendment, said Mr. Miller.

In one of his letters to Governor Smith, Miller declared, that the proposed test would be of direct interest to all the state since the private property guarantee contained in the New York constitution, is in effect, duplicated in every other.

SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

When Back Hurts Flush Your Kidneys as You Clean Your Bowels

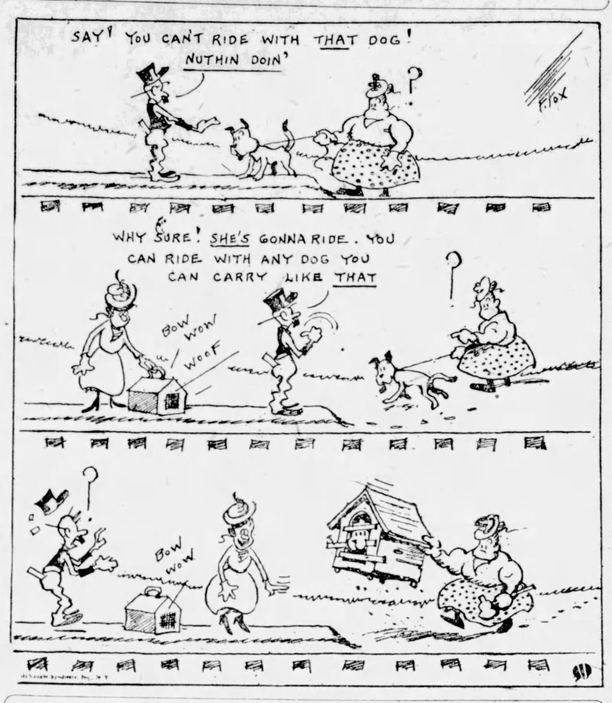
Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, sometimes get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region begin drinking lots of water. Also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is intended to flush clogged kidneys and help stimulate them to activity. It also helps neutralize the acids in the urine so they no longer irritate, thus helping to relieve bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to help keep their kidneys clean.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in trying to correct kidney trouble while it is only trouble. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

The Powerful Katrinka


SAY! YOU CAN'T RIDE WITH THAT DOG!
NUTHIN DOIN'
FOX
WHY SURE! SHE'S GONNA RIDE.. YOU CAN RIDE WITH ANY DOG YOU CAN CARRY LIKE THAT
BOW WOW
WOW WOW
BOW WOW

Aged Legless Indian, Serving Life Term for Murder, Asks Pardon

On the 30th anniversary of his incarceration in the Colorado state penitentiary, Santiago Torres, known as "Indian Jim," will seek executive clemency, with the hope that the board of pardons will recommend his pardon or parole to Governor Sweet.

"Indian Jim," 86, and legless, is serving a life sentence for the murder of a rancher near Pueblo, in 1893.

He has always maintained his innocence of the crime, and now, after three decades, declares that he "don't like this place," and wants to get out.

"I don't like this place," Torres said. "I want to get out. I am not guilty of the crime for which I am here, and I want to be free to go back to my native country and spend the rest of my life with my own people. I don't know if I have any folks left, but I want to get out and find them, if I have."

Torres claims to be a full-blood Navajo Indian. He was born in Old Mexico.

Is Interesting Character.

Torres is not only the oldest prisoner in the Colorado penitentiary from point of age and years of imprisonment, but also the most interesting. He has spent altogether 38 years behind the high walls of the prison here—30 of them without a break.

"Indian Jim" spends most of his time tending a small garden plot in the inner court near the administration building. The "small farm" is a source of great pride to the aged convict and one of the "show places" of the prison grounds.

Torres' life history reads like a chapter from fiction. Colorado prison officials have checked up on his career and confirmed the essential facts as related by the aged, legless prisoner.

Born in 1837, he crossed the border from the southern republic when 23 years old and enlisted in the United States army at Tucson, Arizona, one of a band of young Navajos who were attracted by the pay and life of an army scout.

Served in U. S. Army.

For 15 years the young Indian served under the Stars and Stripes.

"I saw plenty of fighting while I was in the army," Torres told interviewers. "I went through some pretty tough fights during the Civil war. I was in the battle of Pigeon's Ranch, in New Mexico, when we fought the Confederates. I also helped to clean up the Araphaoes and other Indians later."

Torres lost both legs above the knees in 1875, when, single handed, he attacked a score of horse thieves while he was stationed at old Fort Lyon in the Arkansas valley of Colorado.

"I got behind some rocks and started shooting at the outlaws," Torres recounted. "I killed four of them, but some got to one side of me and shot me through both legs. They left me for dead in the deep snow. Next morning soldiers from the fort found me, and the doctors amputated my legs."

Knew Kit Carson.

While at Fort Lyon Torres became acquainted with Kit Carson and attended that famous adventurer's funeral.

Oddly enough, after his encounter with the horse thieves in the Arkansas, it was the theft of horses that led to "Indian Jim's" later imprisonment. Discharged from the army, he went to work for a rancher in Bent county, disappearing one day with one of his employer's horses. He was caught and sent to the penitentiary for one year. Twice after that he served prison terms for horse stealing.

Tempted by Horses.

And it was a stolen horse that paved the way for Torres' long term in the Canon City prison.

In the Spring of 1893 the body of a rancher living near Pueblo was found in a well. Torres, who had been working for this man, had disappeared. When he was found some months later in New Mexico he had one of the rancher's horses in his possession. A jury imposed the death penalty upon him, but this was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Torres claims to this day that he obtained the rancher's horse in a trade. "I never killed that man," he declares.

Torres learned to speak the English language while he was in the army. He spoke Spanish as well as Indian before he enlisted.

Teaches in Prison.

The old Indian is now a volunteer teacher in the prison school, giving Spanish lessons to many convicts.

Since entering the prison Torres has become an expert with horsehair, being a master at making bridles, whips, saddle trimmings and the like.

Torres will present his application for pardon to the state board of pardons late in October, almost 30 years to a day from the time he entered the prison.

COOLIDGE PAYS PRESS TRIBUTE

Offers Solemn Reminder of High Responsibility to Newspapers.

A striking tribute to the power of the press and a solemn reminder of its high responsibility, are given by President Coolidge in a letter to Stanley Clague, managing director of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, made public recently.

The letter is in reply to an invitation to attend the dinner of the tenth annual convention of the audit bureau at Chicago Oct. 17, when leading newspaper and magazine publishers, editors and advertisers of the United States and Canada will be present. David Lloyd George, former prime minister of Great Britain, will deliver an address.

The President, after expressing regret that a decision to accept no public speaking engagements this year prevented him from attending, says:

"It is perfectly apparent that you will have a magnificent audience and that it will undoubtedly be an historic occasion. Whatever has to do with the collection and transmission of information to the public is of the highest importance. It is gratifying to know that this great service to America is in the hands of men of ability and patriotism. There is a universal desire to serve the public in this capacity, not only interestingly, but candidly and helpfully. The freedom institutions of our government scarcely ever fail to receive cordial support. The moral standards of society are strengthened and the intellectual vigor of the nation is increased and quickened by your constant efforts.

"The press is also an important factor in the commercial and industrial development of our country. It carries an amount of scientific information which stimulates both the production and consumption of all kinds of commodities. This service is always on the constructive side of affairs, encouraging men to think better, to do better, and to live better. Reaching through it all, there is every assurance that today is better than yesterday, that tomorrow will be a better day than today, and that faith is justified."

NEW DAIL FACES LIQUOR ISSUE

Legislative Body Seeks to Remodel Courts on Strictly Irish Lines.

A heavy legislative program and one calculated to test severely the statesmanship of the young Irish administration faces the new Dail, which has just opened. After a short adjournment both houses will be forced to wrestle with the judiciary bill and the ticklish "boundaries" question.

The judiciary bill aims to revolutionize the Irish judicial system, or rather create a new one on an Irish rather than a British model. Litigation will be made cheaper in that the powers of the provincial or county courts will be extended. Even the parish tribunal gains more sway under this measure.

It is promised that the halls of the Dail will hear the boom of the advancing prohibitionist for a licensing reform bill awaits action. This bill restricts the hours for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The proposals unquestionably are the result of a growing demand for action along these lines. The temperance movement is receiving powerful church support. The deputies probably will hearken to the voices from their constituencies demanding that John Barleycorn's domain be limited further.

Predict Dry Campaign.

Many charge that the license reform bill is the first step in a campaign to make Ireland dry.

The army bill, which is meant to make permanent and provide a code for the government of the military forces, also is pending. A temporary measure was passed in the last Dail. It now will be amended and reconstructed. The size of the army will depend on whether the country is looking toward an era of peace. It is certain, however, that there is no prospect of Ireland relying on the soft word rather than the rifle in the near future. General Mulcahy rather sagely reminds critics that "all of Ireland's foes are not domestic."

Boundary Issue Important.

In seeking new boundaries between the Six-County area administered by the Belfast parliament and the Free State, the Dail is confronted with a problem on the solution of which the government will stand or fall. Based on figures estimated at the last election held in that area, the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh show a Nationalist and Catholic majority, leaders claim. The present status of these counties gave the Republicans one of their most telling talking points of the last election.

Public opinion demands what is termed a more equitable border arrangement. Sentiment, always a potent factor in Irish politics, will force the Free States government's hand. Britain has agreed under the treaty to set up a commission to determine whether the areas in dispute will be ruled from Dublin or Belfast. The northern government declares it will have no part in such a commission. The whole question, unless approached with great tact, bids fair to give Ireland one of her most dangerous disagreements.

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Curse of King Tut Revived in Death

The superstition that Pharaoh Tutenkhamen still exerts a malign influence upon the disturbers of his tomb has been revived by the death in London of the Honorable Audrey Herbert, half brother of the late Earl of Carnarvon.

Mr. Herbert, who died following an operation, did not enjoy a world wide reputation but was well known in England as a traveler, diplomat, linguist, poet, soldier and politician. He was wounded in France in 1914 and later served in the Dardanelles and in Egypt.

His friends recall that he strongly objected to the Earl of Carnarvon's activities at Luxor, believing it unlucky to interfere with tombs of the dead. When the burial chambers of the Pharaoh were laid bare, Mr. Herbert remarked:

"Something dreadful will surely happen in our family."

British Aircraft to War Upon Moths

An aeroplane specially designed and equipped to wage war on moths has been launched by the British government.

She is equipped particularly for spraying trees, and by means of specially designed mechanism her crew of five will be able to pour down upon the tree tops a stream of chemicals and powders which will kill any moths or bugs among the foliage.

The craft is half aeroplane and half airship, driven by two engines, and capable of hovering motionless over any given spot.

Denies Krupps Seek Mexican Holdings

Adolfo Preito, president of the board of directors of the Monterey Iron & Steel Co. of Mexico, denies that the Krupps are negotiating for the purchase of the plant which is the largest in Mexico and which owns the famous Durango iron mountain.

It is understood the reports originated in the approaching visit of one of the Krupp directors to the Seimes-Mexico corporation, the largest German machinery concern in Mexico.

PRESIDENT MISQUOTED BY MANY CALLERS, WHO GIVE OUT WRONG IDEAS

If you wish to get the best idea of what President Coolidge says or does give most attention to statements attributed by the reporters to "a spokesman for the President" or to other descriptions that correspondents use to avoid the unwritten rule that the Chief Executive is not to be quoted.

Don't rely too much on what casual visitors say the President said.

It may be said also "on the highest authority" that the President doesn't care for publicity about his sons. He believes growing boys are entitled to a privacy they probably wouldn't get if they lived at the White House. That's why he sent them to a boarding school.

Visitors Do All Talking.

When the President receives visitors who have many and various things they wish him to do he lets them do all the talking.

When the President receives newspaper correspondents he does most of the talking, practically all of it. And he does it well.

The results are widely different. The visitor, whose name is always mentioned by the reporters, sometimes becomes too enthusiastic in telling about his reception and gives out impressions for which the President should not be held responsible.

All of which means Mr. Coolidge is beginning to feel some of the annoyances that exasperated Dr. Wilson and caused the gentle Harding to throw up his hands in a plea that his fellow craftsmen go as far as they could to protect him from some of his "friends."

Harding Was Misquoted.

The Harding instance will illustrate the trouble. A politician of standing called to discuss his pet project. As usual, Mr. Harding listened politely and said nothing to the effect that he would see what he could do. The visitor told the reporters the President would regard the defeat of the project as "a calamity."

Mr. Harding later told the correspondents he made no such statement, and if anything were needed to convince his hearers that he didn't, he provided it by referring to the similar trouble of his predecessor.

Mr. Coolidge hasn't the slightest complaint to make about the accuracy with which his information is handled by regular newspaper men with whom he talks most frankly. The probability is he will be more uncommunicative than usual with those to whom contact with the highest officer of the country affects accuracy.

The Latest Markets

Price movements, up one hour and down the next, marked trading in securities listed on the New York Stock exchange, during last week. Irregularity ruled throughout with but one or two brief periods when the trend of the general list was pronounced either way.

The average price of 40 representative industrial and rail stocks Friday at the close of the market stood one-half of 1/100 point above the level the week before. Thus the tendency of the general list during the last week has been toward recovery but failure to show greater gains may encourage further operations for the decline.

In signifying the whims and fancies of the speculative public, stock prices as usual reflected conditions in the business and industrial world as Wall street chose to interpret them.

With hopes of further depressing prices of oil securities relinquished at the close of the previous week, the professional operators for the decline cast around for some other group as a target. Theoretically the motor group appeared to hold possibilities for an organized drive on prices. Little headway was made, the only development of note being the establishing of a new series of low prices for the year by Studebaker. Success here served to unsettle the rest of the list at times and made difficult any attempts to bring about more than short rallies at any time. Reports from Studebaker officials admitted fourth quarter production would be curtailed while the company stocked up for new models and prepared for big first quarter production in 1924. It was said it has been the policy of this company in the past to curtail operations, slightly at least, in the last quarter of the year in order that a greater showing could be made after the new year. South Bend advices politely hinted any rumors of impending disaster to the company's production program were prevarications.

Steel reviews indicated that steel stocks were running low and buyers soon would be forced into the market to fill their immediate needs, if not for distant deliveries. In Wall street, however, much was made of the fact that buyers continue to avoid the market. While Steel corporation's bookings were said to be running at double the orders of a month ago, new business of the independents was represented as continuing to decline. It was noticeable that attempts to cover short commitments in steel issues caused momentary bulges on one or two occasions.

The placing of Baltimore & Ohio common stock on a dividend basis of 5 per cent annually encouraged short covering and called attention to rail list in general. Confidence in prospective business conditions expressed by B. & O. directors in their action did not seem to be shared by the rank and file of security buyers for instead of bringing buying orders into the rail list in general on the days following the dividend action, a large amount of selling of other rail issues resulted, presumably for the purpose of switching into B. & O. common. Renewed agitation for lower freight rates may have been responsible for selling of some of the western carriers.

While it is possible some rate reductions may occur, it is hardly probable that congress will see fit to tinker with the transportation act in view of the number of radicals numbered on its rolls. While these radicals may be able to block legislation which the more level-headed groups propose, there certainly are enough of the latter in Washington to prevent any calamitous legislation as far as the railroads are concerned. In this connection it should be remembered that even though the railroads this year have broken all records for handling of freight, earnings resulting from the unusual traffic still are considerably below the net return on valuation of 5¾ per cent which congress has said is a fair return, and above which the roads dare not earn under penalty of forfeiting half of the excess to the government.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.08@1.09. Corn, cash, 97@98c. Oats, cash, 46½@47½c. Barley, cash, 70c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 74c. Cloverseed, cash, $14.25; Oct., $15.30; Dec., $14.75. Alsike, cash, $10.50; Oct., $10.50; Dec., $10.50. Timothy, cash, old, $3.60; new, $3.80; Oct., $3.80.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.05¼; May, $1.09½; July, $1.06. Corn, Dec., 72⅛c; May, 71⅛c; July, 71⅞c. Oats, Dec., 42⅝c; May, 44¼c. Rye, Dec., 69½c; May, 72¾c.

Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 49c; solid pack, 48c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 28½@29c; Michigan, 28@29c; York state, 32c; Longhorn, 30@31c.

Eggs—Candled, 41c; selects, 47c.

Bacon — Fat, 12c; lean, 24c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 19c; 9 to 10 lbs., 18c; 11 to 12 lbs., 15c; 13 to 15 lbs., 13c. Hams—22c. Lard, 14c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 19@21c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 23@25c; light hens, 16@18c. Leghorn broilers, 19@21c; broilers, 23@25c; stags, 13@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 3c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 48@50c; extra firsts, 47@49c; firsts, 46@48c; standard, 47@49c; prints, 1c a lb. higher; packing stock, 34@38c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern, extras, 39½c; extra firsts, 37½c; Ohio firsts, 35c; western firsts, 33½c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut, 20c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—Old York State, 28@29c; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@43c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry—Heavy fowls, 27@28c; light fowls, 18@20c; cocks, 15@16c; springers, 24@25c; light, 20@22c; white ducks, 23@25c; colored and light weight ducks, 18@22c. Potatoes—New York round whites, $2.75@3.00 a 150-lb. sack; Maine, $2.75@3.00 a 150-lb. sack; Idaho Rurals, $1.75@2.75 a 110-lb. sack; Michigan, $2.00@2.25 a 150-lb. sack; Colorado Brown Beauties, $1.75 a 100-lb. sack; Early Ohio, $1.50@1.75 a 125-lb. sack. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $3.25@3.35 a bbl.; Delaware, $1.35 a hamper; Jersey, $1.60 a hamper.

Chicago—Poultry alive lower; fowls, 15@23½c; springs, 19c; roosters, 14c.

New York—Butter firm; receipts 5,573; creamery, higher than extras, 47@47½c; creamery, extras, (92 score), 45½@46½c; do., firsts, (88 to 91 score), 43@46c. Eggs steady; receipts, 11,016. Cheese firm; receipts, 137,478.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 600; slow, dull; choice dry fed yearlings, $8.75@9.50; fair to good, $7.25@8.00; choice handyweight butcher steers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.75@7.25; choice heavy dry fed, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, heavy and plain, $6.50@7.25; common and light butchers, $5.00@6.00; choice heifers, $6.00@7.00; fair to good, $4.50@6.50; choice cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $3.50@4.00; common cows, canners and cutters, $1.50@2.50; choice handyweight bulls, $4.50@5.50; choice heavy bulls, $4.50@5.00; common and bologna bulls, $3.50@4.00. Calves—Receipts, 150; 50c lower; good to choice veal calves, $13.50@14.00; fair to good, $6.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; 25c lower; good to choice spring lambs, $13.50@14.75; fair to good, $11.25@12.50; good to choice sheep, $6.00@7.00; good to choice ewes, $4.50@5.50; common, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; 15c lower; yorkers, mixed heavies, $8.50; pigs and lights, $7.25; roughs, $6.50; stags, $4.50.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400; fairly active; good stockers and feeders, steady; common cows and bulls, 25c lower; others generally 50c lower; shipping steers, $9.00@11.00; butchers, $7.00@9.00; yearlings, $9.00@11.40; heifers, $5.50@7.50; fair to choice cows, $3.25@6.50; canners and cutters, $1.50@3.25; bulls, $3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.50; fresh cows and springers, choice $5 higher; common steady, $45.00@120 per head. Calves—Receipts, 1,500; active, 50c higher; $4.00@14.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; active, pigs slow and steady; others active, 10@15c higher; heavy, $8.75@8.85; mixed, $8.75@8.90; yorkers, $8.75@8.85; light yorkers, $7.50@8.50; pigs, $7.00@7.50; roughs, $6.75@7.00; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,000; active; lambs, $7.00@14.50; others unchanged.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; 5c to 15c higher; heavies, $8.40@8.50; lights, $8.25@8.40; top, $8.50; pigs, $6.00@7.75. Cattle—Receipts, 800; steady; steers, $6.00@9.50; beef cows, $4.00@6.50; heifers, $5.00@9.00. Calves—Receipts, 600; steady; veals, $8.00@13.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 250; steady; lambs, 50c to $1.00 lower; sheep, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $8.00@11.50.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; desirable grades mostly steady to 10c higher; others slow; big packers bidding around 15c lower; bulk good and choice 180 to 325-lb. averages, $8.00@8.40; top, $8.45; desirable 140 to 160-lb. averages, $7.50@7.90; packing sows largely $7.10@7.30; better grades, weighty killing pigs, $6.50@7.25.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300; lower; steers, $9.50@10.00; heifers, $8.75@9.50; cows, $5.25@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,700; lower; heavies, $8.60@8.75; heavy yorkers, $8.60@8.75; light yorkers, $7.00@7.75; pigs, $6.50@6.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,800; steady; top sheep, $8.00; top lambs, $14.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,100; lower; top, $14.00.

REPLY OF U. S. SHAKES LEAGUE

Disarmament Body Sees America as Melancholic Outsider.

"Negative" and "melancholic" were the words employed by delegates at the meeting of the league commission on disarmament in referring to a communication from the United States government explaining the reasons why it cannot adhere to the convention for the control of traffic in arms.

This convention, known as the Treaty of St. Germain, has been ratified by many countries and the league asked the United States whether it could also subscribe. When the question was raised Lord Robert Cecil remarked that the commission had received a letter from the United States government, which, he was sorry to say, was negative in character.

Christian Lange of Norway characterized the American answer as melancholic. The United States, he said, had explained the reasons for non-adherence, but had given no indication of what it would like done on the question of traffic in arms. He hoped the facts about the traffic would be given the widest publicity. It ought to be made perfectly clear who was responsible for the delay in the restriction of the traffic.

The commission adopted a resolution that the temporary mixed commission on armament prepare the draft of a new convention to replace that of St. Germain and that the United States be invited to appoint representatives to co-operate with the commission.

M. Lange's complaint was based on the fact that the league had asked the United States to make any suggestions likely to throw light on the best way of handling international traffic in arms, which has been engaging the attention of the league for several years, as one of the world problems intimately connected with the movement for the limitation of armaments.

The United States answered that it was unable to adhere to the St. Germain convention for several reasons, among them being the objection that the convention was intertwined with the league of nations and that the convention necessitated domestic legislation, which the Washington government felt it might be unable to have enacted.

"Hot Dog" Diet Fatal

Charles Slade, a New Yorker, died from an attack of acute indigestion after eating seven frankfurters at luncheon on a motoring trip.

$850,000 in Whale Oil

A Norwegian whaler fishing off the Spanish coast got a cargo of oil worth $850,000.

Amelie Rives, the novelist, once sent her signature to 14 different editors on a wager that all could read it. The nearest that any one made it out was "American Rivers."

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EXPERTS PREDICT U. S. INCOME SURPLUS WILL REDUCE TAX RATE

The government's ledger will show a surplus of $400,000,000 this fiscal year as a result of a steadily increasing income and the administration's economy program, treasury officials estimated last week. This figure is double that of previous surplus estimates and practically assures a reduction of federal taxes by the next congress.

What form tax reduction will take is not yet known. Treasury department experts are studying the question, but have not yet submitted conclusions to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The secretary will defer announcement of his recommendations to congress. His annual report goes to congress in December. His recommendations, however, will be framed within the next 30 days, as some of the phases of tax reduction already have been the subject of discussion by the President and his cabinet.

Strong pressure will be exerted in both the house and senate for lowering the rates on moderate incomes. Advocates of this plan are gaining new support and indications are that unless this is done they will oppose efforts of the administration to reduce surtax rates on large incomes.

Within another year, experts estimate that it should be possible to confine government spending to within a $2,500,000,000 limit, as against the present estimated expense account of $3,000,000,000.

While the individual income tax collected this year probably will not much exceed the total of last year—about $700,000,000—corporation taxes probably approximate $600,000,000 or nearly double last year's figure. Back taxes collected by the internal revenue bureau in its cleaning up of tax appeal congestion may equal that of last year—$300,000,000. Not less than $1,000,000,000 is counted upon from miscellaneous internal revenue.

WILL LOOK ON HUNDRED YEARS AS INFANT AGE

Glandular Treatments Are Expected to Cause Methusalahs by Expert.

One hundred years eventually will be regarded as an infant age when glandular treatment becomes better known, Dr. William Held of Chicago declared on his return from abroad after three months' study of that science. He worked with Dr. Abderhalder, a leading European glandular specialist. Dr. Held has arranged to ship several chimpanzees to Chicago to aid him in his researches.

"Men can live to a great age," Dr. Held said. "Our present knowledge of cellular activity and glandular function has brought to our understanding, with accuracy never before attained, the causes of premature old age, senility, arterio sclerosis, epilepsy, high blood pressure and disease in general."

By removing the poison cholin from the system, he added, physicians now are highly successful in the treatment of high blood pressure and the train of symptoms which follow. After glandular treatment, he said, the hair of three of his patients which had turned white regained its normal color. How rapidly the cholin-forming habits had advanced, he said, would determine the question of how long a rejuvenated patient would remain in that happy state.

Phrenology Tests Are Called Fakes

Employment experts who say they can judge an applicant's ability by phrenology and physiognomy were termed "psychological fakers," by Professor A. J. Snow of the psychology department of Northwestern university, speaking before a meeting of assistant managers of a chain store company. "It's about time we stopped such indefensible practices, permissible only because of the ignorance of the public," he declared.

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ATTORNEY FLAYS U. S. DRY CHIEF

Retail Druggists Informed Leaguers Are Dipping Into Politics.

The administration of the federal prohibition law was attacked Eugene C. Brokmeyer, Washington, general attorney of the National Association of Retail Druggists, in an address before the association last week. In the course of his remarks he said it had been intimated that the Anti-Saloon league had promised to swing the Ohio delegation for the nomination of President Coolidge with the understanding that he would permit an appointee of the league to administer the prohibition law. He expressed the belief that Prohibition Commissioner Haynes "doesn't understand what the Eighteenth amendment means."

"The retail druggists today," he said, "are in the lamentable position of requesting and demanding protection as law-abiding citizens who are serving the public. *** I am sure that a large majority of the people in this country are in favor of law enforcement. That goes without saying. But how many have stopped to think or find out just what the prohibition law is? Judging by the way the present prohibition commissioner has enforced it—or rather has not enforced it in the past year—I am constrained to believe that even he doesn't understand what the Eighteenth amendment is.

"The commissioner has been enforcing what many people are pleased to term 'fanatical prohibition.' I credit the commissioner with sincerity and with honesty, with being well meaning and backed by the tremendous sentiment in the United States, but the people, like him, seem to overlook the fact that there are limitations in the constitution."

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DROPSY TREATED ONE WEEK FREE short breathing relieved in 24 to 36 hours. Swelling reduced in 12 to 20 days. Wonderful Discovery. Write for free trial treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO., Dept. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

How Many Pounds Would You Like to Gain in a Week?

If you are thin and want to gain weight, weak and want to be strong, I will send you a sample of famous Alexander Vitamines absolutely free. No money, just name and address for sample. Alexander Laboratories, 1263 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

MONEY IN GRAIN

$12.50 buys guarantee option on 10,000 bushels of wheat or corn. *No Further Risk.* A movement of 5c from option price gives you an opportunity to take $500; 4c, $400; 3c, $300, etc. WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS and FREE MARKET LETTER.

Investors Daily Guide, S. W. Branch, Dept. A-1 1006 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

No Need to Be Dyspeptic

If Stomach Sours, Gets Gassy and Heavy, Sweeten and Lighten With Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

One never grows too old to enjoy the delights of eating. And yet many people will sometimes play on those memories and bring on dyspeptic attacks even though the diet be simple. Every family should be supplied with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. From childhood to old age they daily overcome or prevent the distresses due to indigestion. They sweeten the stomach by giving it the alkaline effect as in health, they absorb the gases, they lift off the feeling of heaviness, they stop sour risings or heart burn, they actually assist in the digestion of food, and from all points of view are one of the most invaluable aids to health to be found. So, no matter what you eat, if your stomach rebels, always remember that a 60-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will keep your stomach sweet and thus aid to prevent much of the distress that comes late in life.

BRITONS DISCUSS U. S. RUM LAW

Attempt to Shelve Wet Problem Seen in Imperial Conference.

The enforcement of American prohibition in its relation to the British empire as a whole and to the nations comprising it appears as one of the most important internationa questions to be brought before the imperial conference in London.

The imperial conference is often the graveyard of important but insoluble problems and there is a disposition in some quarters to regard the reference of the prohibition question to that body as an attempt to shelve the whole subject. It now seems inevitable that whatever subjects are postponed in the conference's deliberations the question of the enforcement of the Volstead act will not be among them. Ever since Downing street replied to the American state department rejecting the American proposal for a treaty extending the territorial limit of American waters from three to 12 miles and the simultaneous decision to lay the problem before the imperial conference, British public opinion has been increasingly in favor of the most vigorous, straightforward effort by the British government to solve the present vexatious situation.

Against Prohibition.

Although English public opinion, for the most part, is against prohibition, there is no disposition to countenance the present activities of English rum-runners in violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the American law. There is a disposition to give Washington authorities any assistance possible in intercepting rum-runners who connive on British soil to nullify the American law, even though their transactions take place on the high seas.

The exposure within the last fortnight of an English and Scotch investment "scheme," promising big returns within 45 days on money used in rum-running enterprises, has caused widespread indignation, particularly so since at least one baronet, Sir Broderick Hartwell, has openly associated his name with such a scheme.

Calling upon the imperial conference to tackle this whole problem and settle it, the London Times says:

Danger to Relations.

"There is danger that if this traffic continues to thrive with the aid of British capital and under the British flag Anglo-American relations will be gravely imperiled. Prohibitionists are, of course, more sensitive about the situation than anti-probitionists, but all unite in an antipathy to British complicity in an organized evasion of the American law. The legal position of the 'Rum-runner' as distinct from the 'bootlegger,' is not in question but that does not alter the fact that one considerably aids and abets the other.

"British participation in such an unwholesome enterprise is, in any case, highly discreditable, and once the business is on the increase and American sentiment is growing steadily more hostile to it, it would be grossly unwise to allow it to become the subject of grave dissension between the two governments."

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Belgian Balloon Winner of Race

The last balloon competing for the Gordon Bennett cup, the Belgian entry Prince Leopold, piloted by Veenstra and Lieutenant Quersin, has been accounted for.

The Prince Leopold landed at Mellerud, on Lake Vener, in Sweden. The distance traveled by the balloon was less than that covered by Demuyter in the Belgica and Demuyter accordingly is the winner of the cup.

The balloons competing in the race have been placed provisionally as follows:

Belgica of Belgium, 1,175 kilometers.

Prince Leopold of Belgium, 950 kilometers.

Selvita of Switzerland, 550 kilometers.

Espheria of Spain, 325 kilometers.

Picardy of France, 280 kilometers.

U. S. Navy A-699, 180 kilometers.

The Margaret of England covered more than 900 kilometers but was disqualified as it fell into the sea near Skagen.

If all the bread the average person eats in a year were baked in one loaf, it would take three strong men to lift it and a horse to pull it. The weight of the loaf would be 397 pounds.

Papyrus Sets Foot on American Soil

—Copyright P. & A. Photos.

Papyrus, winner of the English Derby, left the S. S. Aquitania Saturday on his way to Belmont Park, N. Y., where he is to meet the best American three-year-old in an international race Oct. 20 for a purse of $100,000 and two gold trophies. Aside from a little trouble recovering his land legs, the horse seemed very happy to regain firm soil once more.

Exploring Scientists Discover That Dinosaurs of Old Laid Monster Eggs

Dinosaurs—the colossal reptiles of a pre-historic age—laid eggs five to six inches long and they had nests like any gentle domestic fowl of today. The early beasts of Asia and America were kin and roamed across the two continents on the land bridge that joined them in those remote times.

These are some of the discoveries announced by the third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History on its return to Peking after five months on the Mongolian plains.

The party was in Peking with what its members termed the largest find of the remains of pre-historic animals in the history of paleontology. Nine tons of fossils have been collected and will be shipped to America.

One of the leaders of the expedition, Henry Fairfield Osborn, the paleontologist, said the fossil beds found in Mongolia were the largest known to sience.

The adventurers of science returned with the opinion that they had proved the Mongolian plateau to have been the center of dispersion of the most ancient animals traced.

Dr. Osborne and Roy Chapman Andrews, the naturalist, consider a spectacular feature of their discoveries the 25 fossilized dinosaur eggs which they found. These are the first dinousaur eggs to be revealed to science, say members of the expedition, who said that hitherto it had not been known that the dinosaur laid eggs. The eggs are elliptical, five inches in length, their shells now covered with a buff colored coating. Their age is estimated at ten million years.

The explorers brought out 72 skulls and 12 complete skeletons of these "terrible lizards," as the two Greek words forming the term dinosaur describe them.

The expedition also found numerous remains of mammals, principally of the giant rhinoceros-like beast which is said to prove kinship among the earliest fauna of Asia and America.

The party traveled in motor cars, but carried the supplies by a caravan of 70 camels.

MORAL FORCES CALL MEET TO DISCUSS LAWS

Liquor Statutes Stressed; Commissioner Haynes and Bryan Sign Invitation.

Moral and Christian forces are preparing to fight nationally for continuance of the Eighteenth amendment and enforcement of all law, especially the Volstead act. They have called a good citizenship and patriotism conference here Oct. 14, 15 and 16.

The conference is a result of the joint action of two commissions of the Federal Council of Churches—those on temperance and on councils (local) of churches.

The call is issued "in recognition of the tremendous propaganda which is being carried on to nullify the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act and to discredit all law. It is termed "a clarion call" to those who believe in prohibition, but who, with passage of the Eighteenth amendment and enactment of the Volstead law, felt the fight was over and lost active interest.

The great object is to recover "the morale of the moral and Christian forces on the prohibition issue."

The call is signed by 765 men and women. The first name on it is that of Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, the second that of William J. Bryan.

SAYS EDITORS SHOULD BE FREE

McCormick Asserts Honest Press Is Not Bound by Politics.

It is important that editors of honest newspapers be not bound by the chains of politics and faction, and equally important that they be not tied and cluttered by the pink ribbons of the world of fashion or society, declared Colonel Robert R. McCormick, co-editor of the Chicago Tribune, in an address before the Medill School of Journalism in Chicago.

Colonel McCormick spoke on "The Newspaper for Ideals Versus the Newspaper for Profit." He stated that the newest thing in government is the newspaper.

"Honesty in news presentation and in editorial expression not only coincides with a newspaper's financial success but is indispensible to it," he said.

"The old idea that newspaper publishing means losing virtue or the old homestead is stuff out of melodrama. The utterances and acts of a newspaper are checked up by more people than are the utterances of any other institution."

Free institutions can exist only in the presence of a free and honest press, said Colonel McCormick, who declared also that "the dictatorships of Moscow, Rome, Madrid and Tulsa exist because of the absence there of a free press."

SAFETY DRIVES SHOW RESULTS

705 Death Traps Removed During 12 Months; 456 Killed in Ohio.

Automobile - locomotive - grade-crossing accidents increased only one per cent last year although 1,772,380 more vehicles were registered.

The interstate commerce commission reports, "notwithstanding the extensive safety campaigns conducted by the railroads in co-operation with other organizations." The commission found: "So far as automobile accidents at grade crossings are concerned, these campaigns apparently had a beneficial effect."

The number of fatalities at grade crossings in 1922 exceeded those of 1921 by 105 or 6.2 per cent. The non-fatal injuries were 515 more or 10.6 per cent. The increase in registrations was 17 per cent.

Of the total casualties at crossings automobiles were involved in 81 per cent and of the 5,852 motorists 1,359 were killed and 4,493 injured.

In 1917 the automobiles struck numbered 58 per cent, and of the 4,764 motorists struck 1,083 were killed and 3,000 injured.

Unprotected grade crossings at the close of 1922 numbered 217,630. The protected numbered 38,732. Seven hundred and five were eliminated.

Railroad fatalities of all kinds in 1922 were fewer than for any year since 1910, with the exception of 1921, which was unusually low. The figures for 1922 were 6,235 killed and 134,871 injured. In 1921 the fatalities were 329 less and the non-fatal injuries not so many by 14,186.

Collisions increased from 2,209 with a property loss of $1,562,700 in 1915 to 5,611 with a loss of $6,176,780 in 1922.

The percentage of trainmen killed per thousand decreased from 4.14 per cent in 1916 to 2.27 per cent in 1922; the injury percentage from 146.81 to 94.63.

Pennsylvania led with 10.23 of the casualties. Ohio had 8.19. In Pennsylvania 553 were killed and 4,956 injured. Of these 117 were killed and 340 injured at grade crossings. Seventy-eight of the killed and 279 of the injured were motorists. Two hundred and forty-six trespassers, including 38 children and 10 hoboes were among the dead. The injured included 238 trespassers, 32 children and 154 hoboes.

The fatalities in Ohio were 456 and the non-fatal injuries 3,954. Grade crossing accidents killed 181 and injured 476. Of the dead 132 were motorists. Injured motor occupants numbered 416. One hundred and fifty-one Ohio trespassers were killed and 160 injured. Ten children were killed and 14 injured. The hobo casualties were 33 killed and 39 hurt.

TAX REDUCTION NOT EXPECTED

Congressman Foresees Few Changes in System of Collection.

The outlook for a reduction of the national tax burden at the next session of congress is not favorable, Representative Green, Republican, Iowa, declared in addressing the National Tax association.

Certainly there can be no reduction if the soldiers' bonus bill and a public building measure are passed, in the judgment of Mr. Green, who is in line for the chairmanship of the house ways and means committee, which passes upon all tax matters for simplification. Mr. Green looks for few changes in the tax law, but says there will be a strong effort, supported by a considerable popular opinion, for the reimposition of the excess profits tax.

He told his audience, however, that the absence of need for additional revenue probably would be a deterrent sufficient to prevent this or other new taxes, such as a levy on undistributed profits and a sales tax.

Tax Evasion Easy.

The Iowa representative declared the present system of corporate taxation presents an easy way of evading taxation, adding that he does not believe the American people will permit this state of affairs to continue indefinitely. In this connection, Mr. Green said, Henry Ford is popularly supposed to have the largest income of any citizen of the country and that, while no one knows what income tax he paid, "it is certain that it can not be at all in proportion with his income."

"The Ford Co.," the speaker added, "is continually adding to its investments by buying coal mines, iron mines and railroads, building new factories and constructing more and more of the parts of the automobile that has made Mr. Ford famous. While technically no income has passed thereby to the stockholders, as a matter of fact their riches have increased to the amount of these investments and yet they pay no income tax thereon."

Advocates Tax Boost.

Mr. Green advocated an additional inheritance tax on tax-exempt securities and denial of deductions on income from such securities. He favored also levies on gifts above a certain amount received in each taxable year and declared the law should be so changed as to prevent creations of trusts for the purpose of avoiding taxation.

MARKER PLACED ON BATTLE SITE

Monument Erected at Rock Where Pawnee Indians Trail.

In their campaign to place permanent markers along the routes of the pioneer wagon trails through Kansas, women's organizations of Kansas selected as the site for the most elaborate monument of all the historic Pawnee rock. It was here, historians say, that the most bloody battles with Indians occurred in the old days of the Santa Fe trail, which passes within a quarter of a mile of the rock.

On the crest of the outcropping of reddish, volcanic rock which served as a natural look-out for the Pawnee Indians in their last stand against the whites' invasion, a granite shaft 40 feet high, has been erected. In bold lettering at the base are the words "Pawnee Rock" and just above is an immense buffalo head, engraved in relief on the shaft, and the inscription:

"In honor of the brave men and women who, passing over the old Santa Fe trail, endured the hardships of frontier life and blazed the path of civilization for posterity."

It was through efforts of women's organizations that five acres was donated to the state as a park by Benjamin P. Unruh in 1908. These organizations have improved the site with a granite gateway, wall and observation tower, the mounting of two pieces of heavy field artillery and a flag pole.

Through their efforts scores of granite markers have been placed along the original routes of the Santa Fe, the Oregon and other historic trails in this state.

Arabic Shorthand System Is Sought

The government is endeavoring to decide on a satisfactory system of writing Arabic in shorthand.

It desires that the debates of the first parliament of Egypt be reported verbatim and to this end is examining phonetic methods, to get the best.

Filipino Visits Coolidge

Commissioner Quevara

Commissioner Quevara, resident representative of the Philippine Islands in America, was a recent caller on President Coolidge, to whom he presented his official credentials. He was recently appointed to his present post.

From Pulpit to Farm

The Rev. W. Sylvanus Williams of Bottwnog, Wales, has quit the pulpit to go to an Australian farm to make a living.

EUROPEAN WAR LOOMS, IS VIEW

Returning Senator Sees Shadow of Conflict on Continent.

Reinformed with first-hand information which probably will figure in debates in congress this Winter, a group of United States senators and representatives returned recently on the Leviathan from Europe, where they studied political and economic conditions. Some of them also attended the International Parliamentary union at Copenhagen.

Among the returning congressmen were Senator Joseph Robinson of Arkansas, Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois, Senator Claude Swanson of Virginia, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, and Representative J. E. Raker of California.

Senator Robinson, who as minority leader of the senate has been mentioned as a presidential possibility, when asked if he would accept the Democratic nomination said, "I want to render the best service of which I am capable in the United States senate. I am seeking no further advancement. I don't want to impair my usefulness in the senate by becoming a candidate for the presidency."

Senator McKellar declared that another war in Europe cannot long be deferred. "All nations are either preparing for it or planning to," he said.

Senator Swanson said he had reached the conclusion that there would be no war out of the present political chaos because the people are war-weary.

Representative Raker said if he had his way there would be a suspension of immigration from all countries for 10 years.

Economy Silences Guns

Portsmouth, Eng., military and naval stations have stopped firing guns as time signals for the sake of economy.

Lincoln always carried a knotted beech stick cane when he was a boy.

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's Pile-fold Absorption Treatment for Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, and such Pile troubles—absorption method. No knife, no ex—TO TRY FREE. Dr. Van Vleck has spent forty years perfecting his now world famous Absorption Method. No knife, no ex—pensive doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by any one without cost. Then, after trying if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives, you send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is for nearly almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, and after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkable effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed—and after 40 years of suffering. Many other cases are often controlled in a single day. Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB-40, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

Advertisement

Gompers Says Labor Seeks "Wet" Plan

The American Federation of La will seek the incorporation i platforms of the major parties their next national conventions "wet" plank, Samuel Gompers sident of the federation said whi passed through Spokane, Wash route to the national convention Portland.

The federation, Gompers said not seeking the repeal of the amendment but wants it modi to legalize light wines and bee

The notornis, an almost bird that cannot fly, has b tographed in New Zealan four specimens of these ever been obtained.

"Hearing Restored in 24 Hours"

Amazing Results Secured in One Day by U of Physician's Prescription Which Puzzl Science—One Man, Deaf 20 Years, Now Hear Perfectly — Thousands Get Quick Relief — Treatment Sent on 30 Days' FREE TRIAL.

DEAFNESS is one of the greatest handicaps in life. It often spoils chances of success and makes full happiness impossible. Head noises, so common in deafness, rack the nerves and make life a misery. Catarrh of the inner ear, which causes most deafness, is disagreeable and dangerous to the life of the sufferer, due to the close proximity of the inner ear to the brain. Be rid of deafness, head noises and catarrh NOW, and enjoy life's blessings to their fullest measure, as thousands of others are now doing.

ARE you deaf? Are you stifled with foul catarrh, and is your head buzzing with noises? Don't despair. Thousands are now finding it easy to rid themselves of the handicap of deafness and catarrh. By the simple application of a wonderful prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil, many are getting relief in a day's time and can now hear as well as ever.

Mr. D. Day, a Nebraska resident, 67 years old, says: "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous, and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years' standing, is improving wonderfully."

This treatment, which is call Virex, is meeting with wide succe all over the country. It is easil used at home and seems to work a most like magic in its rapidity, people of all ages. The cures it ha effected are so amazing that the power of Virex defies scientific ex planation. But while its power as yet is an unexplained mystery, the results in actual cases of deafness and catarrh are so truly wonderful that it is now being offered to sufferers everywhere on a liberal FREE TRIAL, with the ful understanding that the result must be a complete freedom from catarrh and per fect restoration of hearing or it cost nothing.

Positive Proof of Amazing Results

The following letters are only a few taken at random, which prove the wonderful results obtained from the Virex treatment, by people all over the country. A physician says—"I recommend Virex widely now because the wonderful results obtained by sufferers have convinced me absolutely that this remedy has no equal."

HEARS NOW—WAS DEAF 20 YEARS
For nearly twenty years I was troubled with catarrh, and I was almost entirely deaf in the right ear as a result. After trying a number of other remedies, I was induced to use your Virex Snake Oil. From the very first I was benefited and can now hear as perfectly in my right ear as I can in my left. My catarrh has almost entirely disappeared. Please send me an additional supply of Virex at once. I do not feel that I can be without it.
K. C. BOWBY, Kansas.

HELPED HER WONDERFULLY
I must say that Virex certainly is wonderful. I could hardly move when I started using this bottle. It has helped me wonderfully. MRS. FRED HESS, Iowa.

CAN HEAR WATCH TICK NOW
For years I have been afflicted with catarrhal deafness, until a friend recommended your wonderful Virex Snake Oil. I have used it now for two weeks and I can hear a watch tick almost across the room. It has also nearly removed all evidence of my catarrh. I cheerfully recommend it.
FRED McINTYRE, Kansas.

RECOMMEND VIREX.
I am glad to recommend your Virex to those who are hard of hearing.
MRS. S. E. BROOKS, Kansas.

HEARS BETTER ALREADY.
My head noise has stopped and I hear much better already, so I would request that you send me an additional supply of Virex Snake Oil as per order enclosed.
AUGUST W. SCHUELKE, Nebraska.

FEELS LIKE NEW PERSON.
The very first application of Virex caused me to feel the change. No longer do I have choking spells or tired feelings. My heart is regular now and I feel like a new person and even younger in age.
MRS. J. J. KRIEGER, Kansas.

HELPED HEARING WONDERFULLY
Virex Snake Oil is a wonderful help. It went right to the spot and has helped my hearing wonderfully, although I have been deaf for years.
MRS. MATILDA BENDER, Kansas.

HEAD NOISES STOPPED IN TEN DAYS.
I have used Virex for only ten days and my head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing has shown a wonderful improvement.
HENRY VERTEIN, Wisconsin.

ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL
I think your Virex Snake Oil is absolutely wonderful.
MRS C. PAYNE, Minnesota.

IMPROVED ALREADY
I have noticed a wonderful improvement already and I have used the treatment for only a few days.
MRS. W. A. CUNNINGHAM, Utah.

RELIEVED CATARRH RIGHT AWAY
Virex is the only thing I have ever found which would relieve me of catarrh right away. I have tried to get it at the drug stores and find they are unable to supply me, so would request that you send me more direct. Also there are several more people here who wish to use it. Please let me hear from you.
MRS. MARGARET ROULT, Kansas.

Deaf Child, Derided at School, Now Hears Fine

My little girl has used only about half the treatment of Virex and she can just hear fine. She hears every whistle that blows, even hears the clock tick. We don't need to talk any louder to her now than to anyone else. All I am sorry for is that we didn't find your advertisement sooner. We didn't think there was any cure for her. Even at school she was laughed at because she couldn't hear. But now, thank God, she can hear as well as any of those who laughed at her. Before she used Virex she didn't want to go to school because she couldn't hear as well as the other children. But now she is always ready to go, and is learning so much better. I could just sit and write a whole book about what Virex has done for my baby girl. I certainly praise your medicine.—MRS. LAURA MOORE, Herculaneum, Mo.

WONDERFUL SATISFACTION.
Virex gives wonderful satisfaction and I will ask that you send me three more bottles by return mail.
T. A. STUDTMAN, Iowa.

IMPROVED 50%
My wife has been using Virex for only four days and can hear 50 per cent better already.
S. H. HARDY, Texas.

MUCH BETTER
I can hear much better already.
J. A. RUDY, Colorado.

HELPED WONDERFULLY
Your Virex treatment has certainly helped me wonderfully.
A. T. McKAY.

GREAT DEAL OF GOOD.
I must say that your medicine has done me a great deal of good.
HENRY BARNETT, Oklahoma.

HEARING GREATLY IMPROVED.
Virex has greatly improved my hearing. W. V. ALLEN, Missouri.

CAN HEAR A WATCH TICK.
Your Virex treatment has sure helped me from catarrhal deafness and asthma in ten days. Before I began your treatment I could hear nothing, but now I can hear a watch tick with one ear.
BEN JACKSON, Indiana.

BETTER AFTER SHORT TIME
From the second application of Virex I felt the change and what good the treatment was doing for me. I have used it only a short time now and feel very much better. Also my stomach is improving and my eyes are better. I am gaining flesh. Mrs. L. J. NIEDER, Kansas.

DOES A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD
I must say that your medicine is doing me a great deal of good. I am getting better right along. I can do much better now and I am hoping lots of people will learn of your remedy.
MRS. ISAAC URICH, Kansas.

A DRUGGIST WRITES
Gentlemen: Please send us three dozen Virex at once. We have some wonderful cases of restored hearing in this locality to report to you. Virex sells better with us than all other remedies combined. We hear nothing but praise for it from every direction. We have sold more than four gross on our cash guarantee and have not had one bottle returned.

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF VIREX
I have given your Virex treatment a trial and it has helped me wonderfully. I can speak highly of it to everyone.
R. B. SCHOFIELD, Colorado.

ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL
I think your Virex Snake Oil is absolutely wonderful for deafness.
W. K. GAFORTH, Oklahoma.

FRIEND WANTS TO USE IT
Please send me some more Virex. I have a friend who wants to use it, as it certainly did the work for.
H. C. SCHILLING, Oklahoma.

30 Days' Free Trial Introductory Offer

I want every deaf person to have a chance to try the amazing Virex Treatment without any risk whatever. I don't want anyone to take my word or that of thousands who have used it. I want everyone to see for himself that the results are more wonderful than anything I can say. Therefore, to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, I will send a full size $2 treatment at the special introductory price of only $1, on a liberal 30 days' FREE TRIAL, and if you are not more than satisfied with the results, the treatment costs you nothing.

Send No Money—Don't send a penny for this liberal trial offer. Simply fill out and mail the coupon—I will send the full treatment of Virex, under plain wrapper, for a 30 Days' FREE TRIAL. Use the treatment according to the simple directions and if you are not entirely cured of your catarrh and your hearing completely restored, your money will be refunded. No matter how long you have been deaf, how bad your catarrh may be, don't hesitate to accept this free trial offer. You take no risk—you are the sole judge of the results. Send in the coupon today.
W. H. DALE.

DALE LABORATORIES
609 Gray Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Try this wonderful Virex (formerly known as Snake Oil) treatment at my risk—the magic treatment that is freeing thousands from Catarrh and restoring their hearing perfectly. Don't send a penny in advance—let the free trial prove the worth of the treatment.

SIMPLY MAIL THIS COUPON

W. H. DALE, Dale Laboratories,
609 Gray Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Under the liberal terms of your 30 Days' Free Trial Offer please send me a full size treatment of Virex compound (a $2 treatment at the introductory price of $1) with the full understanding my money will be refunded if I am not absolutely satisfied with the results.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

A Mother's Love

A WOMAN needs all the strength possible to take good care of her baby. The reflections of a married woman are not pleasant if she is delicate, run-down, or overworked. She feels "played out." Her smile and good spirits have taken flight. It worries her husband as well as herself.

This is the time to build up her strength and remove those weaknesses or ailments which are the seat of her trouble.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholia and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, restores health and strength. It overcomes those disorders and derangements of womanhood. It makes weak women strong. All druggists sell this Prescription in tablets and liquid.

Syracuse, N. Y.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful woman's medicine and the greatest help in motherhood of any medicine I have ever taken. During my last expectancy I was in a miserable condition, had such bearing pains and backaches that I could scarcely get around, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I was 'all in' physically when I began taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and it put me right on my feet and kept me well and strong the remainder of the time and I had no more aches and pains. I had practically no suffering and had a very healthy child."—Mrs. Wm. Fuller, 219 Grand Avenue.

Send for free copy of booklet on "Mother and Babe" to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce invites you to write confidentially and medical advice will be sent you without charge. Start today to take this "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce's and you'll soon know of its vitalizing influence. Send 10 cents for trial package of the Prescription Tablets.

—Advertisement.

WEEK IN BASEBALL

Last week in the major leagues decided the momentous question. It was settled that the World's series should be played entirely in New York. The New York Giants, although they only won two of the four games played, put up their total percentage to a point unattainable by Cincinnati, their nearest rivals.

In the American league, Detroit and St. Louis jumped their percentages by winning five out of six each, as did the Cubs in the National league.

The greatest number of runs of the week was made by the Yankees who batted out 90 hits for 57 counters. The Boston Red Sox were scored against the greater number of times, 55. They also captured the error record with 19.

Cy Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals showed his heels to Babe Ruth of the New York Americans in their race for home run honors in the two major leagues Sunday when he cracked out two four-base hits in the game with Brooklyn. Williams' total stands at 40 and Ruth's at 38.